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POLISH GOVERNMENT WELCOMES SIGNING OF SALT II AGREEMENT

LD181804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A statement by the Polish Government has been published in Warsaw. It reads:

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, together with all the Polish people, welcomes with deep satisfaction the signing by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, of the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

The agreement will make a considerable contribution to the strengthening of international security, reduce the danger of global nuclear conflict and constitute a momentous contribution to the consolidation and spread of the process of detente. Poland expresses its hope that the agreement will lead to a further limitation of armaments, contribute to progress in other disarmament negotiations, to the achievement of agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and also to the slowing down of the arms race, including those fields which are not at present the subject of any negotiations.

By giving its full support for the concluded agreement, the Polish Government states once more that it will spare no effort in the consolidation of world peace, strengthening European and world security, slowing down the arms race, for progress in disarmament, and for greater trust and wider cooperation among peoples and states. Poland appeals for the earliest possible ratification of the achieved agreement, since this is in the interest of the peaceful development of the whole of humanity.

COMMENT CONTINUES ON CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT, SALT II

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

AU181632 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[M. Berezowski commentary: "The Great Dialog;" passages in capital letters printed in boldface type]

[Text] THE ENTIRE WORLD WILL BE WATCHING THE VIENNA "SUMMIT" MEETING WITH THE KEENEST ATTENTION. THE TALKS BETWEEN THE LEADERS OF THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES WILL CONCERN QUESTIONS OF GREAT IMPORT AND, AT THE SAME TIME, OF DAILY SIGNIFICANCE, QUESTIONS TO WHICH NO STATE AND NO HUMAN BEING CAN BE INDIFFERENT.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter has been made possible by the successful conclusion of the SALT II negotiations on limiting strategic offensive armaments. As you know, the Vienna talks are to end in the signing by the two leaders of the documents that detail the measures to be taken by the governments of the two sides, following the ratification by the Supreme Soviet and by the U.S. Senate.

The efforts to check the nuclear and missile race are gradually becoming full-blooded in the conflict with the counter efforts of the influential American forces that are against the principle of parity between the USSR and the United States and that want the United States to achieve superiority. It is no secret that only giving up the concept of superiority can make fruitful negotiations possible.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SALT NEGOTIATION PROCESS INVOLVES ABOVE ALL A REDUCTION IN THE THREAT OF A NUCLEAR WAR AS A RESULT OF PARTIAL AND GRADUAL ACCORDS BETWEEN THE TWO POWERS, WHICH TOGETHER COMMAND ALMOST 100 PERCENT OF THE WORLD'S NUCLEAR ARSENAL. THE SALT II ACCORD ACHIEVED AFTER ALMOST 7 YEARS OF PREPARATIONS WILL BE A NEW STEP TOWARD REDUCING THAT THREAT AND TOWARD RAISING THE THRESHOLD OF SECURITY FOR THE ENTIRE WORLD.

The SALT II negotiations process, which was begun almost 10 years ago, is by nature an unceasing process. As soon as the SALT II stipulations become valid, the plenipotentiaries of the two powers will begin negotiations on SALT III, which will cover a more extensive range of problems and will open the road to reducing strategic armaments.

It is therefore natural that such negotiations, concerning the issues of peace and war, human existence and a sense of general security, are the basic element of the Soviet-American dialog, that the course and results of those negotiations determine the state of Soviet-American relations and that this influences the entire course of international life and the vitality and range of detente.

THE DIALOG BETWEEN THE BIGGEST POWERS DOES NOT EXHAUST ALL THE NEEDS OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD. IT SHOULD BE REINFORCED AND IS BEING REINFORCED BY COMPREHENSIVE CONTACTS BETWEEN MANY STATES. HOWEVER, THE ERECTION OF THE STRUCTURE OF PEACE WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOG. FOR JUST THIS REASON THE VIENNA MEETING BETWEEN L. BREZHNEV AND J. CARTER IS A VERY IMPORTANT EVENT.

The leaders of the USSR and the United States do not hold frequent conferences. Their previous meeting took place in Vladivostok in November 1974, that is, almost 5 years ago. This is why the Vienna talks which, as is usual with "summit" meetings, will certainly cover many key bilateral and international questions, are all the more important.

There is no doubt that the dialog between the two leaders and between working teams, which will also come to Vienna, will influence the pattern of cooperation between the USSR and the United States on such problems as detente and reductions in armaments in Europe; prevention, alleviation and extinction of regional conflicts in the areas outside Europe; reductions in the international trade in weapons; a total ban on nuclear tests; and avoidance of confrontations.

THIS REGISTER SHOWS THAT THE TWO POWERS BEAR A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY AND THAT THEY CAN DO A GREAT DEAL FOR THEIR COMMON GOOD AND FOR THE ENTIRE WORLD IF THEY CONCLUDE CONSTRUCTIVE AGREEMENTS ON THE PRAGMATIC PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL ADVANTAGES AND EQUAL SECURITY.

Poland, which because of its extensive international ties is sensitive to the development of international relations and which is deeply committed to issues of cooperation and detente between the socialist states and the West, welcomes the Vienna meeting with great satisfaction. We wish success to the talks, which have such a universal dimension and whose results will influence the world situation for many years.

Warsaw TV Commentary

LD191212 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Bartosz Janiszewski commentary]

[Text] SALT II is the first great agreement between the East and West since the European conference in Helsinki 4 years ago. During these years certain setbacks have taken place in the development of international relations. Today's agreement proves that the need for detente is stronger than those setbacks. It is a success which must pave the way to the next successes. The SALT II agreement is the beginning of SALT III. It contains indications as regards the direction and topics for further negotiations and new agreements. A number of settlements achieved previously exclude certain arms from certain areas or prohibit the development of certain arms. Today, a new stage started in Vienna: The striving at first for precise limitation, then freezing and then a reduction of huge nuclear arsenals and military expenditures.

I will say a few more words. About 10 years ago, the socialist countries reached the conclusion that the correlation of forces in the world allowed for a basic change and an improvement of the international atmosphere, the basic strengthening of security. Actions which followed this assessment were called a peaceful offensive. Poland took part in these and in a visible manner. Its efforts and initiatives are well known. Today's agreement speaks of strategic armaments. In this sense, of course, it does not concern Poland. Poland did not take part in the negotiations and does not take part in the agreement. But I think that it gives us, together with our allies, a basis for certain personal satisfaction. SALT II confirms that our assessments were correct, that the (?way) is correct, and that our common efforts prove fruitful.

Radio on 'World Event'

LD190414 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Mieczyslaw Ziemianski commentary]

[Text] On Saturday Poland's leader Edward Gierek, in a meeting with journalists, called the conclusion of SALT II treaty a major world event. His voice was one of many statesmen who have gone out of their way to point to the significance of this document and to the hopes which people the world over invest in the progress of Soviet-American dialog. On Sunday, for instance, Pope John Paul II devoted most of his address to the 100,000 persons congregated in St Peter's Basilica to the Brezhnev-Carter meeting and to the dialog which it expresses. Without this dialog the world's hopes for peace would vanish, said the pope.

First and foremost, however, this was the underlying tenet in what the Soviet and American leaders had to say in their official pronouncements. President Carter on Sunday evening said that (?no greater responsibility for peace rested on any country) as it does today on the Soviet Union and the United States. Mr Brezhnev said that sensible moderation, respect for the other side's justified interests and an honest desire to find a common language in constructing a more reasonable and secure world are the key to success.

Evidently it is a very special part that the two biggest powers have to play in world developments which has attracted attention to Vienna. The Soviet Union is the major political and military force in the Warsaw Treaty, while the United States occupies a similar position in NATO--hence the two powers' special responsibility for world peace, for halting the arms race, for progress in detente.

Let us face the facts. Contemporary missile and nuclear technology has for the first time in history made it possible to annihilate all mankind biologically. The only key to resolve this and other related matters confronting mankind is to halt the arms race. It must be remembered that down the past 32 years over $6 trillion have been spent on weaponry, that military expenditure accounts for 400,000 million dollars every year. Having said that let it be borne in mind that 700 million people suffer from acute hunger and that 1,500 million people have no access to even the rudimentary health care. On the other hand, the enormous profits which arms production brings has led to world arms concerns defending the arms race and everything it implies with all means at their disposal. Hence the importance of the SALT II agreement lies mainly in putting a brake on the strategic arms race and more specifically of nuclear weapons. But another enormously meaningful impact of this agreement is what it signifies for further limitation in this area.

It is Poland's sincere wish and surely also of other European countries that the Vienna agreement should lead to practical progress in the negotiations on reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The Brezhnev-Carter talks were the first Soviet-American summit in 5 years. They have evoked grand hopes for a stabilization of world peace, for constructive overcoming of stalemates in many areas. The sole condition is that the world's two major powers actively work to stop the nuclear arms race. The SALT II treaty may well be the first step along this road.

Further Warsaw Comment

LD182127 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Jan Zakrzewski Commentary]

[Text] The second Soviet-U.S. treaty limiting the size of the nuclear arms arsenals and the means of delivering them, SALT II, has been signed. The statesmen have bid farewell to each other, the cavalcades of cars have disappeared from the streets of Vienna, Leonid Brezhnev has gone back to concern himself with other aspects of global policy and Soviet affairs, and Jimmy Carter has returned to the problems of the U.S. energy crisis, inflation and to preparations for his election campaign.

And we, who together with some 2,000 newsmen from all over the world who have been covering the Vienna summit meeting, can go back to our own affairs. But that is not true. First, signing the SALT II treaty, which has taken place after years of difficult negotiations--because they took place in parallel with advances in the technology of mass annihilation--is only the beginning of a great global dialog which has to go on developing, assume new (?values). Secondly, our attention should be always centered on the question of whether our own unprecedented Polish period of 35 years of peace should become permanent or whether it should some day be violated by war.

We therefore should, and all political observers in the world should do this, breath a great sigh of relief and then to take a look at our own situation and intervene when the need arises. It was not to report the signing of the agreement that the world press for the past several hours has been highlighting the summit meeting. It did so to signal the importance of the East-West dialog, a dialog between two powers in whose hands the fate of the world rests, because these powers hold over 90 percent of the strategic arms potential.

Leonid Brezhnev said in Vienna: We are determined advocates of reducing international tension. In our relations with the United States as well as other states we want more than that--we want genuinely good-neighborly relations, precluding the possibility of armed conflict. [paragraph continues]

In our talks with President Carter, said Brezhnev, we have tried to widen the range of agreement between our states. And Jimmy Carter said: We are faced with two possible roads: one of rivalry and even confrontation, the other of restraint and if possible cooperation. We prefer the latter.

Apart from the strategic importance of the very limited SALT II agreement, the treaty has a great symbolic, psychological significance in the minds of the Soviet and U.S. leaders and among observers. It constitutes and expression of good will to continue the dialog, to avoid a strategic confrontation which would have tragic consequences for the world. It marks the opportunity and chance for starting talks on all possible subjects connected with cooperation between the two states, above all on the subject of SALT because SALT II, due to the short term for which it had been signed--after all what is 6 years in the present-day world--forces the two governments to almost immediately start further talks, this time dealing not with freezing the number of existing nuclear weapons, but on cutting down the number of weapons in arsenals. It is the intention of the leaders of the two powers to approach step by step the aim which can perhaps be achieved in the lifetime of our children; namely, the removal from the life of mankind the threat of total destruction, a threat which has been hanging over mankind since 1945, from the moment, the first two bombs of mass destruction were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the first two nuclear bombs, which may appear as mere toys to scientists when compared with present bombs many many times more powerful.

Therefore, we must never treat lightly the problems that remain. We must not treat lightly the enormous efforts by both sides, efforts which were needed to obtain the signatures under the SALT II agreement. And it is worth recognizing that this was one of the most important events in the life of every community in the world, because there is no community which could hide from or avoid the effects of possible nuclear madness. This is why everyone should be worried by those forces, those people, those centers and circles which today are trying to diminish the importance of the day of the first success and to sabotage the signed treaty.

Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter declared in Vienna on behalf of their societies, their governments, experts and advisers, that the SALT II treaty was built on the principles of equality and identical security of the two powers. Our job is to believe them.

Warsaw Correspondent on Signing

LD190320 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna 18 June, PAP--By PAP special correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher--On Monday, Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter signed the SALT II treaty. However, neither of the two powers intends to stop at that. The USSR and the U.S. are to start the SALT III negotiations.

This is the main and most important result of the Soviet-American summit meeting. The summit (?was eagerly awaited) by the whole world, (?and its outcome) is decisive in reducing the threat of nuclear war. "By signing this treaty", said Leonid Brezhnev during the Monday ceremony in Hofburg, "we are helping to protect man's most sacred right: The right to live".

(?For that very) reason the Soviet leader was not only representing the nations of the Soviet Union at the meeting in Vienna, but also the nations of the other socialist states and (?all) those people in the world who [word indistinct] peace and security of the present and future generations.

President Carter called the agreeing on and signing of the SALT II treaty a "great victory in the struggle for peace... A victory for everyone". In reality, it is the victory of common sense and responsibility of the two great powers for the fate of mankind.

It was not an easy victory. It needed a lot of determination and patience, as well as flexibility to overcome the difficulties caused by the opponents of detente and disarmament. They were helped by all those who dream of turning the two great powers against each other, out of an illusory conviction that they would manage to avoid a terrible conflict and realize their own big-power ambitions.

Both leaders promised to undertake joint steps to consolidate peace and world security and to contribute to disarmament. They reviewed the course of the bi- and multilateral disarmament negotiations and stressed the importance of the favorable results of the Vienna negotiations.

(?Another) reason for (?importance) of the Vienna summit is that both (?leaders) have undertaken to widen the scope of mutual understanding. The result of the talks proved that both powers, belonging to opposing socio-political systems, but that Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter deem it necessary to continue the dialogue and consultations, including the military and political [word indistinct] so that competition between (?the Soviet Union) and the U.S. never turns into an open conflict, and in order to make it possible for both countries to cooperate in those fields which [word indistinct] their common good and the supreme interests of mankind. These are the results which the world expected of the Vienna summit. The future (?looks) brighter for the international political climate.

Prague: 'Supreme Political Event'

AU181400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Invincible Force of the Peace Ideas"]

[Text] In his recent speech on Hungarian television Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated: "The one and only idea we follow is to successfully defend and consolidate peace and to enable nations to fully concentrate their efforts and resources on creative goals. Then full scope will be given for mankind's social progress."

These words fully and comprehensively characterize the main goal of the foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state, namely to safeguard peace for the present and future generations--the goal contained in the Leninist peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses.

At the moment the eyes of the whole world are turned to Vienna, to the Soviet-American summit meeting, during which Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter will discuss the most significant matters of international relations and will sign the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT II). The fact that this meeting is taking place is a great victory of the Soviet foreign policy, of the common and coordinated foreign policy of the entire socialist community, which is systematically and perseveringly striving to avert the threat of a new war.

At present there are 14 bilateral and multilateral treaties between the USSR and the United States concerning the reduction of military tension and armament limitation. The most significant of them is the treaty on limiting the antimissile defense system of May 1972 and the provisional agreement on certain measures for limiting strategic offensive weapons of the same year. No less significant is the 1973 agreement on averting nuclear war. These documents are of a far-reaching significance and they are unprecedented in the history of international relations. They signify the first, but significant steps toward solving such complicated matters as the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. They are treaties and agreements which are of vital importance not only for the USSR and the United States, but also for the entire peace-loving mankind.

And now, after a long and complicated 7-year period, there comes another treaty, which limits strategic offensive weapons--an agreement more far-reaching and significant than any of the preceding ones.

Undoubtedly this treaty will be of utmost significance in the field of limiting the nuclear armaments race; it will be a treaty expressing the great humanitarian principles of Soviet foreign policy. It will be a treaty in whose preparation an outstanding contribution has been made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who had personally shared in the lengthy and complicated negotiations.

The entire peace-loving mankind wishes the Vienna meeting to be successful and to contribute toward improving relations between the USSR and the United States, and thus also toward improving the international atmosphere on a worldwide scale. The signing of the treaty on such a complicated and sensitive question as the limitation of strategic weapons shows that possibilities also exist for progressing in the solution of other disarmament matters, in easing the military tension, and that prerequisites exist for materializing the peaceful initiatives suggested by the Warsaw Pact countries--the last time at the Budapest session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It depends on the United States and the other NATO countries alone to make these peace initiatives, beneficial for all mankind, a living thing.

The Vienna Summit meeting is the supreme political event in international relations of the last few years. The preceding meetings were always significant landmarks in relations between the two states and they defined an important phase in the process of detente on a worldwide scale. The exchange of opinions on the topical questions of today's world will indisputably concern the focal question of mankind today--the averting of war and halting the feverish armament, as well as a whole number of other significant international problems.

The standpoints which Leonid Brezhnev will be defending at this meeting are the standpoints of the entire socialist community, and they express our common and coordinated foreign policy. They are standpoints enjoying the full and unreserved support of all Czechoslovak people.

The SALT II Treaty will be of extraordinary significance both for the detente in the military sphere and--and primarily--for the continuation of political detente. And if SALT II does not solve all the basic problems connected with the limitation of strategic armament--and not through the fault of the Soviet Union--it is because the strong braking influence of the military-industrial complex in the United States and of other reactionary circles in the NATO countries was displayed during the preparation of the treaty; the influence of those who do not wish the tension to be reduced. But even despite the fact that the treaty could have been more comprehensive and complex, its significance must not be played down. It is indisputably an event of great international significance; it establishes conditions for slowing down strategic armament, it reduces the danger of a war conflict and it opens the path to further disarmament negotiations.

If we assess the treaty's significance for the present and future international relations in this way, we simultaneously realize that the battle for detente in the military sphere will be far from concluded with the signing of the treaty. On the contrary: it is now entering a new and yet more complicated and demanding phase. All the peace-loving forces in the world are now faced with new tasks, particularly since the enemies of detente in the United States and other NATO states have not laid down their dangerous weapons and have not changed their insidious tactics. Since they are no longer able to prevent the Vienna meeting, they will now be striving to prevent the ratification of the treaty by the U.S. Senate. They are even trying to change it, or to use it as an argument for stepping up the feverish armament in all spheres, including the sphere of strategic offensive weapons. It is alarming that the U.S. Government is retreating before the enemies of detente, giving a green light to the production of the dangerous MX strategic missiles and other offensive weapons.

No less insidious are also the attempts to undermine the treaty by unacceptable conditions, which would signify an interference in the Soviet Union's sovereign affairs and in the principles followed by the countries of the socialist community in their foreign policy. Also insidious are the attempts of the Washington hawks to block the treaty's ratification and to prevent the materialization of this ratification by a new feverish armament. As the American periodical U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT recently leaked, toward the end of the 1980's a further $80-100 billion is to be spent on new strategic weapons, as direct American military expenditure.

Indisputably these trends are alarming. They again stress the basic imperative: It is, and will continue to be, necessary to fight for peace, for detente; to fight against those forces in the capitalist countries that oppose detente and are continuing their insidious work--and will indisputably continue it also in the future.

These days, when the eyes of the whole world are turned to Vienna, the site of the present Soviet-American meeting, we again realize what an enormous force, what an invincible force the Leninist peace ideas are, ideas that are profoundly humane and that have won the support and respect of all mankind. We are proud that our own republic is sharing, at the side of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, in implementing them.

CPCZ Paper on Carter Remarks

AU181518 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "Has He Forgotten the Word Detente?"]

[Text] Washington--Two statements by President Carter draw attention. He made them immediately prior to the beginning of the U.S.-USSR summit meeting. The first one he made in Washington, before setting off for Vienna; and the second after he had been welcomed by Austrian President Kirchschlaeger.

In his "departure" speech at the White House Carter declared, among other things: "We and the Soviet Union can agree that the security of both our nations and the stability of the world depend on avoiding a nuclear conflict that some may survive, but no one can win." These are nice words, and a good resolve. But the president complemented his speech with a number of remarks which do not sound so good. With a demonstrative emphasis he spoke of "substantial differences," of the necessity of "a most careful discussion," of the "separate courses" taken by the two states. He spoke cooly of the possible results of the meeting and he hid himself behind the phrase: "I approach this summit in Vienna with hope, but without false expectations." Naturally the pessimism in Washington was merely strengthened, thanks to the President.

At Vienna airport there was a contrast between the speeches of J. Carter and R. Kirchschlaeger; it confirmed that, at least for the beginning of the meeting, the White House has decided on a reserved attitude. The Austrian host conveyed the hope of hundreds of millions of the citizens of this world that the meeting between James Carter and Leonid Brezhnev would contribute toward "detente"-- toward relaxation, an easing of the political tension and the consolidation of world security. Everybody present registered the fact that President Carter avoided any statement in this tenor.

Some time ago already the term detente disappeared from Carter's vocabulary. The U.S. President was unwilling to revert to it even at the moment of a significant foreign-political event of a truly world importance, exactly at the start of the summit talks with the USSR. This fact indicates a lot of things to quite a few observers in Washington, and none of them favorable.

The method used by the White House in approaching the Vienna meeting, and is sharing in creating the atmosphere of the talks, differ considerably from the atmosphere of hope and good feelings accompanying the signing of the first SALT treaty, and also the personal meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and President Nixon 7 years ago, The WASHINGTON POST, which has emphatically registered this thought, added: "Unlike Nixon, Carter is facing a harsh battle to win Senate ratification of the agreement on the strategic arms limitation with the Soviets. He is under heavy attack from certain anticommunist and conservative elements and he has been accused by Senator Jackson of pursuing an 'appeasement' policy."

Some of the American communications media believe that the President is afraid of making any gesture or using any term, and generally of doing anything in Vienna that could be used as a pretext for the reactionary forces in the United States to step up the attacks on his person. But the President should realize that if he wants to achieve positive results in negotiations with the Soviet Union, and to push through the SALT II Treaty in the Senate, he cannot retreat before the extreme radical circles. By his heckling statement 3 days ago Senator Jackson showed Carter that no compromise is possible.

Carter, in fact, is not in a strong position as he comes to Vienna. His weak position among the ruling class obviously binds and influences the President far more than many people have assumed.

A report is circulating in Washington that, for the first time, there could also be negotiations between high representatives of the Soviet and American armed forces in Vienna. Carter has brought with him to Vienna Secretary of Defense Brown and Gen David Jones, head of the Chiefs of Staff of the American Armed Forces; and Comrade Brezhnev is accompanied by Marshal Ustinov, minister of defense, and by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, head of the General Staff in the Soviet Army. But these negotiations have not been agreed on in advance. The Soviet ambassador to Washington briefly remarked in his interview during the trip to Vienna: "It is possible, nothing has been determined."

It is worth mentioning that the possibility is not excluded in Washington that during the negotiations in Vienna marked progress could even be made in certain questions. No assumption can be considered definite. The summit talks with the USSR are an extraordinary opportunity for problems to be solved far more speedily than on lower levels.

Prague on SALT Importance

LD182144 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna's Hofburg has become the site of a highly important event. It was there that the heads of state of the Soviet Union and the United States of America, Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter, signed the SALT II Treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

Radio Prague's analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka pointed out today that it had taken almost 7 years to prepare this significant accord. This proves the fact that negotiations have by no means been easy. They have actually been extremely difficult, but not through the fault of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the SALT II accord has finally been signed. This act is hailed by all those who support the ideas of peace and the security of nations.

The many faceted significance of the SALT II treaty is accentuated by a number of important facts. Above all it is a pledge of the world's two militarily most powerful countries, the Soviet Union and the United States, to limit quantitatively the most destructive weapons. At the same time it stipulates their pledge to prevent the qualitative perfection of such weapons. The SALT II accord expressly limits for both sides the number of the three main categories of carriers of strategic weapons but does not limit the overall capacity of strategic arsenals of both countries. Nor does it ban the development, testing and production of new kinds and new systems of destructive weapons. In this respect the SALT II accord could even have gone further. That this is not the case must be ascribed to the fact that its preparations and final formulations have been negatively influenced by reactionary United States and Atlantic circles. But, nevertheless, the SALT II treaty just signed has an immense impact on foreign policy. It strengthens a feeling of trust between the Soviet Union and the United States and has become an important, and, in recent years, the most convincing impulse of further negotiations of halting the arms race and on disarmament. Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter both accentuated the fact that the signing of the SALT II accord is an important step towards averting the threat of nuclear war.

The impact of this act will be shown by the coming months and years. As Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet representatives have pointed out many times, the Soviet Union is determined to fully adhere to the treaty. There can be no doubt about this, nor can there be any doubt that the Soviet Union will now do its utmost to promote preparatory steps towards negotiations on SALT III, which should involve further weapons and further countries taking part in armaments limitations. All this will not be easy, especially in view of the fact that in the United States several hawks have raised their voices, threatening to jeopardize the ratification of the accord by the United States Senate.

The Brezhnev-Carter talks in Vienna are also important in that they have been the first personal meeting of the top leaders of the two countries which are the determining factors as regards issues of peace and the fate of mankind. This is extremely important, as in recent years, after Jimmy Carter had moved into the White House, mutual relations got worse. At the Vienna talks nobody could expect full identity of views on all issues under discussion. It would be naive to presume that the Soviet Union would permit interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries or that it would give up supporting the just struggle of nations fighting for their national and social independence. But it is necessary to agree on one paramount point. That is, what further positive steps are to be taken following the signing of the SALT II treaty on the way towards disarmament, for mankind to be freed once and for all from fear for the sake of the world and peace. In this respect the signing of the SALT II accord is a great promise.

Budapest Commentator on SALT II

LD190428 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Miklos Keleti commentary]

[Excerpts] Ever since the expiration of SALT I in November of 1977, world public opinion swung between hope and despair in accordance with the frequent changes in the international situation through the effect of detente or renewed tension.

We asked many times: Will there be a new SALT agreement which will to some extent slow down the arms race, that is, will the wise self-restraint of the governments of the two superpowers last until the signing of SALT II, as they declared that they would continue to regard the expired SALT I as still in force. Political sobriety, responsibility for the fate of the world was in the end victorious. Twenty months after the expiration of the previous SALT treaty, the signature of the leaders of the two superpowers are on the new treaty.

In these undoubtedly ceremonious, uplifting and heartening hours, one must also sensibly perceive the limits of the agreements. The new agreement only slows down the arms race, it only allots a ceiling to the number of rockets, but we are still far from eliminating the stockpiled reserves. Let us be honest: Only a fraction of the permitted 2,250 rockets--times two--is more than sufficient to destroy the earth.

Despite this, despite these limitations, SALT II is a success of world importance. Its political importance is special. Those who signed the treaty achieved the compromise through great efforts and patience in a very complicated international situation full of contradictions. It is useful to both parties and--very important--favorably influences the whole world situation and creates a really good atmosphere for all disarmament and weapons limitations negotiations.

In recent days much has been talked about expected opposition in the American Senate against the new SALT agreement. Undoubtedly, President Carter must still fight this struggle. To show that the senators who oppose SALT do not express the thoughts of simple American people, I will quote the latest public opinion poll which was shown today by one of the largest American television companies. According to this, 69 percent of Americans approve the agreement and only 27 percent oppose it. The majority of those asked are of the opinion that real equality has been created between the weaponry of the two superpowers. Fifty-one percent are convinced that Soviet people want peace just as much as Americans. Fifty-six percent are certain that the new agreement decreases the danger of war. Finally, 76 percent of those asked approved of continuing negotiations and signing new agreements. Carter's popularity in the United States has dropped to a low in recent weeks. It will be interesting to note whether the President's popularity [word indistinct] will change now, after Vienna.

GDR Press on SALT II

AU181737 [Editorial Report AU] Editorial comment on the opening of the Vienna summit meeting and the forthcoming signing of SALT II, as carried in the East Berlin dailies, calls the meeting a success on the road to detente and attributes it mainly to the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy efforts.

Writing in DER MORGEN of 16-17 June, Werner Fahlenkamp quotes U.S. economist Robert Schwartz as saying that "America needs the treaty like air to breathe". The implementation of SALT II, he says, would save the U.S. economy about $30 billion which it needs desperately for its burning social problems.

The article continues: "For the Soviet Union, the prevention of war is the alpha and omega of foreign policy; arms limitation and reduction are at its very source." SALT II could lead to the normalization of the international atmosphere, Fahlenkamp says, and through the path of cooperation give the whole of humanity the chance to master present and future problems in the fields of food, energy, raw materials and the environment. "Against reason, however, the imperialist military-industrial complex is running amok in order to secure profits from armaments running into dozens of billions, even playing with the possibility of nuclear mass destruction. If the phalanx of those living in yesterday's world cannot prevent the signing of SALT II, they increasingly concentrate on thwarting its ratification in the American Senate and on openly shifting the arms race to those areas not affected by SALT II."

The same paper carries a statement by Martin Maassen, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Presidium of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Germany and GDR People's Chamber deputy, who pledges the GDR's contribution to "letting this unique alternative for the preservation of peace become reality."

In an editorial NEUE ZEIT on 15 June expressed the hope that the ratification of the treaty by the parliaments of the two signatory states will take as little time as possible and calls the signing of SALT II "a victory over those dark powers which for various reasons, above all that of profit, reject any form of international detente or even oppose in a hostile way. Last but not least, this is also a lesson we can rejoice in with regard to those West European strategic weapons specialists who on account of their 'erudition' found it hard to believe that the Soviet Union and the United States could succeed in finding a common equivalence for their structurally extremely diversified strategic armaments. Now the consensus has been found, and this is good." The editorial looks for the SALT agreement to set an example for other negotiations now underway, citing USSR proposals on a general and comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests and MBFR.

The latter idea is also taken up in an editorial in NATIONAL-ZEITUNG of 16-17 June. The editorial says: "It took 7 years for SALT II to become ready for signing. Seven is a success for political reason, a success for the policy of peaceful coexistence as is always advocated by the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community of states in a consistent, principled and at the same time flexible way even during the years of the cold war. Thus the favorable conditions could develop which led to the conference of European states at Helsinki and now to the Vienna summit."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Summit

AU182032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[CD commentary: "On the Eve of the Vienna Summit Meetings: The GDR welcomes the forthcoming conclusion of SALT II between the USSR and the United States"]

[Text] People in the GDR just as those throughout the whole world are looking with great attention toward Vienna where the Soviet-American summit meeting is opening today. Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman and U.S. President James Carter are meeting for their first personal exchange of views in the Austrian capital. On the coming Monday they are to sign the SALT II treaty on limiting the strategic offensive weapons of the two sides.

Leonid Brezhnev states a few days ago with respect to the summit meeting: "The Soviet Union and the United States assumed the joint obligations a few years ago of building their mutual relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and of doing all they can to prevent a nuclear war. We would like the forthcoming meeting--as a matter of fact the first one for 5 years--to become a significant stage in the further development of the Soviet-American relations precisely on that basis."

This is greatly significant not only for the peoples of these two countries but for the whole of mankind because the task of consolidating world peace is central to these days in Vienna. We in the GDR also assess--as was underscored at the most recent meeting between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak in Dresden--"The forthcoming conclusion and the early ratification of the second treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons as an unusually significant step for the continuation of the detente process and for improving the international climate."

It is obvious how necessary such steps are. We witness daily the conflicting and complicated manner in which international relations are developing. The most reactionary imperialist quarters in the NATO states are opposing the consistent peace course of socialism with all possible means. They are pursuing a concept which--were it successful--would drag the world back to the time of cold war and push it to the brink of a new world war.

In this light SALT II acquires an additional political importance beyond the limitation of the strategic offensive weapons of the two states. The treaty can help to reduce the danger of a nuclear war. It constitutes an additional step on the long and complicated road toward solving a key problem of our times--the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament. At the same time SALT II is expected to stimulate the other talks such as those on the general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and the Vienna talks on a reduction in the armed forces and arms in central Europe.

Thus the negotiations on SALT II and the Vienna summit meeting are proof of the fact that relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems are possible despite different positions on basic problems and that such relations are indispensable in the interest of peace.

The key issues which must be solved to insure world peace and to continue the detente process have been clearly formulated in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states of November 1978 and in the documents of the most recent meeting of the foreign ministers of the socialist community in Budapest. It is obvious from these that the SALT II treaty constitutes an important step but not the end of the road that must be also trodden in the future to safeguard a lasting peace and the security of the peoples and to warn of the danger of a nuclear war.

With its constructive proposals with which the armed forces and arms of the states with a vast military potential are to be prevented from growing further qualitatively and quantitatively, the Soviet Union has pointed out further steps leading to this objective. What is involved here is, among other things, halting the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons, halting the production of and banning all other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, halting the development of new types of conventional weapons with great destructive power as well as renouncing on the part of the permanent members of the UN Security Council and of the states allied with them by military agreements the development of their armies and the increasing of their conventional arms. The GDR fully and entirely supports these proposals because they agree with our principled position.

"As communists we are consistent advocates of peace", Erich Honecker underscored at the Ninth SED Congress. "This agrees with the nature of our cause. Peace is a basic prerequisite for the further successful building of the developed socialist and communist society. Its preservation is just as important for all mankind as is daily bread."

The SED and the GDR have always let themselves be guided by these maxims. Regardless of whether it was at the United Nations, the Geneva Disarmament Committee or at the Vienna negotiations--the GDR has always come out actively at the side of the Soviet Union and together with other states of the socialist community for the consolidation of peace, for halting the arms race and for shifting to disarmament. Our republic itself has undertaken numerous initiatives to strengthen peace in Europe, to enhance security and to develop cooperation between states with different social systems. Our party and government have repeatedly expressed their high esteem for the stubborn struggle of the CPSU and Soviet Union for securing world peace on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

This is why the forthcoming conclusion of the SALT II treaty meets with the full approval of the GDR people. We welcome this important step because it is in the interest of all peace-loving people on our earth and because we hope that further progress will be made on the road to a durable peace.

Bucharest: SALT II 'Positive But Limited'

AU181610 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 25, 14 Jun 79 p 9 AU

[Vasile Crisu: "On the Eve of the Soviet-American Summit Meeting"]

[Excerpt] As is known and as has been underlined in many statements, the SALT agreements are limited; their purpose is only to achieve a balance in the manufacture of strategic weapons. However, considering the grave threat posed by the arms race in general and by strategic nuclear missiles in particular, and considering its negative impact on the international political climate, these agreements constitute a positive step toward disarmament efforts and toward the reduction of military arsenals.

The Soviet-American agreements due to be signed in Vienna are designed to create greater trust and to strengthen the hope that efficient measures will soon be adopted, with the participation of all the states, to achieve general, and primarily nuclear disarmament--the key issue for mankind's fate. "In our view," Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, "disarmament should always be the focal point in international relations. This is the basis for our preparations for the meeting with President Carter." In his turn, President Carter expressed his conviction that the SALT agreements "constitute a vital step for the defense of peace and of mankind's right to be free of the threat of a nuclear war."

As is known, the achievement of disarmament is one of the basic features of our party's and state's foreign policy, in accordance with the vital interests of our people and of all mankind. Thus, the world has acknowledged Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's consistent efforts to bring about tangible steps toward disarmament, as well as Romania's constructive and logical proposals for efficient measures to cut back military spending and proceed to disarmament, in accordance with the interests of all the states. Within this extensive framework, our country has been following with attention and interest the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of offensive strategic arms, in the belief that the SALT agreements, although they do not and cannot resolve the essential aspects of disarmament, constitute an important step, capable of paving the way for further progress and of stimulating efforts to reduce and effectively halt both the nuclear and the conventional arms race.

Naturally, to achieve disarmament, which is a vast and extremely complex process, all the states and all the peoples must make coordinated and energetic efforts. Hence, expressing satisfaction with the conclusion of the SALT II agreements, the Romanian public opinion hopes that the new Soviet-American agreements will bring about a more efficient approach to the basic disarmament problems, and consequently measure to limit the nuclear and conventional armaments and tangible progress toward the liquidation of these arms, for the benefit of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Belgrade Comment on Summit

LD181940 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 18 (TANJUG)--The four-day Soviet-United States Summit--the first in the past four and a half years--was concluded today with the signing of the SALT II Treaty. Mutual efforts to get assured of the other side's [word indistinct] objectives and in this way build a stronger basis for greater mutual trust and cooperation, both at bilateral and international levels, characterised the meeting.

In the speeches in the Hofburg hall the two presidents, Carter and Brezhnev, presented the well-known positions on the indispensability of slowing down and halting the armament race and preventing a nuclear war. Brezhnev and Carter presented a similar understanding of the two states' responsibility for preserving world peace. On this occasion, note was not made of the existing differences.

SALT II was assessed as very important for the world as a whole. By signing the treaty, the two countries are helping defend the sacred right of every man--"the right to life," Brezhnev said. He noted that the treaty opens possibilities for initiating a new set of measures for limiting strategic armament.

Carter said that the treaty rests on the actual security needs of the United States and the Soviet Union. Carter (?said) however that the existing need for military power has not been eliminated.

BORBA on Summit

AU191054 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Meeting in Vienna"]

[Text] The summit meeting between the two superpowers in Vienna is in the center of attention of the world public this week, but, regrettably, still as a superspectacle of two rivaling bloc powers, with all their differences which are not being reduced.

We would much more prefer that the Vienna summit meeting should primarily be an opportunity for a strengthening of detente, which is one of the vital preconditions for the further strengthening of nonalinement and the cause of peace in the world.

Naturally, this does not mean that the importance of SALT II and of the formal signing of this agreement is underestimated. The armaments race has, regrettably, spread too much and for this reason every step toward controlling and limiting this race gains in importance. However, no one has any illusions that the SALT II agreement is going to be a great step toward a general disarmament of either nuclear or conventional arms, something that is the goal set in the United Nations and in which all countries should participate.

The agreements of the SALT type (Vienna should open up the process for negotiations for SALT III) are, regrettably, directed more toward directing armament than toward limiting it because, as a rule, they open up a new phase of the armament race for even more modern, rather than more lethal arms.

There can be no doubt that Brezhnev and Carter will try in Vienna to pave the way for wider agreements between the two powers and for the strengthening of detente and peace, something which is, by the way, also vital for a more effective process of disarmament. It is another question whether favorable conditions exist for this and whether the two sides are ready to engage themselves in this field.

Zagreb Commentator on Ratification

LD182018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Our commentator Ante Kesic has been following the American-Soviet talks in Vienna. Here is how he assesses these talks and their results:

[Kesic, in own voice] The agreement has been signed. This document, to which (?increasing) importance will be attached, bears the signature of the two presidents, Brezhnev and Carter, two signatures which have neither final nor an executive validity until approved by the U.S. Senate and the Supreme Soviet. These are in fact the undertones which marred the ceremony at the Redoutensaal in the Hofburg Palace--the existence of doubt that what has been done here in Vienna is in fact not definitive. This refers more to the American side because in his toasts last night, President Brezhnev assured President Carter that the Soviet people fully accept the agreement, and this means that the Supreme Soviet will ratify it. He said further--and this message carries certain weight--that the Soviet people will not allow anyone to make any attempts whatsoever to undermine the spirit and letter of the document signed.

Carter was not able to voice his conviction on ratification, although his spokesman, Powell, stated 31 days ago with near certainty that the Senate would approve the agreement. In his toast Carter adopted a firm position with undertones of warning to the other side. Moreover he said: On many other issues on which we did not agree, we were not able to evolve a joint approach. And it is precisely these many other issues which were important, or at least as important as SALT, which does not refer at all to the existing possibility of multiple mutual destruction, which has more of a psychological and political importance, and which plays for the mighty negotiators the role of a bridge in world issues. And in this, each side--if what has been officially stated to journalists is correct--stuck to its positions. This was stressed, for instance, in particular with regard to the Middle East. And from Carter's demand for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea one can conclude that Southeast Asia also was a region where there were differences.

From everything it seems that President Carter has nothing to show to the Senate opponents of SALT and to relaxation with the Soviet Union except something that could agitate them even more. This is Brezhnev's warning that any attempt to alter the agreement to one's own advantage will wreck or destroy the entire SALT structure, with dangerous consequences for U.S.-Soviet relations and world peace.

But the Senate, and in particular the hawk-Senator Jackson, was not present in the Redoutensaal, was not present in Vienna when President of the Republic of Austria Kirchschlaeger spoke symbolically on behalf of 4 billion people. What represents an even greater aspect is the fact that these 4 billion people were far too sparcely--even in the most indirect manner--present at the Vienna supermeeting of the great and the mighty, who were here too, in their own way, pitting their strength one against the other. Or, was all this a great test for SALT III and for all the accompanying issues, because an isolated SALT is not possible either?

Belgrade Radio Panel Discussion

AU182059 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1800 GMT on 18 June carries a 20-minute "At the Center of Attention" program devoted to the signing of the SALT II agreement by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev in Vienna on 18 June. The program begins with TANJUG correspondents' reports from Vienna, Moscow and Washington and concludes with a panel discussion between Belgrade Radio foreign political commentator Cedomir Vuckovic, journalist Ranko Petkovic and Aleksandar Prlja, special adviser at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In a 2-minute report from Vienna, TANJUG correspondent Stjepan Vukusic reports on the signing ceremony and on details of the agreements signed, as well as on the closing talks between Presidents Carter and Brezhnev in the U.S. Embassy. He notes that the talks were held "with the presence of only interpreters," that "the most delicate questions were discussed for 1 and 1/2 hours, 1/2 hour longer than envisaged" and that the talks then continued in the Soviet Embassy with the presence of other delegates. Vukusic concludes his report by saying that from what has been published and officially announced thus far "it could be concluded that the main result of this eighth U.S.-Soviet summit meeting is the joint assessment on the necessity of preventing a nuclear war and continuing the dialog in the field of disarmament at the very top and between experts."

In a 2-minute report from Moscow, TANJUG correspondent Sveta Maslesa cites a TASS report on the dialog between Presidents Brezhnev and Carter behind closed doors and says that Moscow radio carried several reports today on the final U.S.-Soviet dialog and on the signing of the SALT II agreement. Maslesa also cites Moscow PRAVDA's statement that "what is involved is the greatest action ever taken with the aim of halting the arms race" and IZVESTIYA's statement that "what is involved is a compromise reached at the price of great efforts and that this compromise contains a mutually acceptable balance of interests for both sides." Maslesa concludes his report by saying that "contradictions have, naturally, remained, but in Moscow it is believed that after the Vienna meeting these contradictions will be smaller, while the spirit of confidence will be somewhat increased.

In a 2-minute report from Washington, TANJUG correspondent Velimir Budimir says that "an important phase in the U.S.-Soviet relations has been concluded with the SALT II agreement in Vienna." Budimir notes that a hard and long debate will be held in the Senate on the ratification of the agreement. Budimir says that "the Vienna talks and the signing of the SALT II agreement have opened the door for better U.S.-Soviet relations" and that "Carter has scored significant points in the domestic political arena."

In the panel discussion which then follows, Cedomir Vuckovic notes that the nonalined movement has, ever since its founding, paid the greatest attention to disarmament, while Aleksandar Prlja says that "the basic characteristic of the SALT II agreement between the two most powerful powers, the two best armed powers, is that it insures the conditions for slowing down, if not for halting the nuclear arms race." Prlja goes on to say that "an agreement has been reached between the USSR and the United States for control over this slowing down of the race involving the most terrible and the most powerful arms in the world."

Discussing then what the next step should be, Cedomir Vuckovic and Aleksandar Prlja agree that a new agreement should be prepared and reached "which would mean a serious, great and realistic effort toward the main goal, that is, toward slowing down and toward beginning a reduction in the arms race" and that "new rounds of talks should be initiated between the two greatest nuclear powers."

Ranko Petkovic recalls the efforts of the nonalined countries ever since the Belgrade Conference in 1961 when letters were sent to Khrushchev and Kennedy requesting them to meet and to initiate the process of detente and says that "the meeting between Carter and Brezhnev did not result from a direct initiative of the nonalined countries, but has resulted from the pressure of the political action of the nonalinement movement, which is making efforts to see that the process of slowing the arms race finally takes on some concrete forms."

In discussing the essence of the SALT II agreement, Aleksandar Prlja says that "the SALT II agreement contains primarily an improvement in confidence as regards the relationship of forces between the two great powers" and allows for an increase in the U.S. strategic missiles and a reduction in the number of Soviet strategic missiles, as well as providing for a better control of arms.

Cedomir Vuckovic then recalls the special session of the UN General Assembly last year which also was a form of pressure on the part of the peace-loving world. Ranko Petkovic recalls the recent session of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries in Colombo at which the nonalined countries strongly supported detente, and demanded that detente develop into a system of active and peaceful coexistence throughout the world "which will represent the sole sound basis for safeguarding the national security of all countries of the world."

Recalling the agreement reached between Khrushchev and Kennedy in Vienna on Laos, Ranko Petkovic expresses hope "that the meeting between Brezhnev and Carter may go much further than the SALT II agreement, which is very important, but which does not cover the overall relations between the United States and the USSR."

Bulgarian Paper on SALT II Signing

AU181321 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Military-political commentary by Col Anastas Anastasov, the NARODNA ARMIYA's military-political observer: "SALT II--Significance and Problems"]

[Excerpts] The long-awaited SALT II treaty on the limitation of aggressive strategic arms, which was achieved with so much effort and endeavour, is ready to be signed. It is expected that this will be done by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by U.S. President J. Carter during their present meeting in Vienna.

One look back into the past gives us the opportunity to review the long history of these difficult negotiations and to become convinced of the hard struggle waged by the Soviet leadership and by Leonid Brezhnev personally against the militaristic trends in the United States before the reaching of a definite agreement.

Hiding behind the convenient myth about the so-called "Soviet threat" and the "tremendous nuclear power of the Soviet Union" and so forth, many politicians and strategists from the other side of the ocean tried to delay SALT II, for, quite justifiably so, they saw behind this treaty how the process of detente is entering the military sector as well. Since such a course of events is rather undesirable for them, they tried to obstruct the negotiations. They accused the Soviet Union of producing "super-powerful missiles" which, according to them, the USSR describes as "medium-type missiles." As a "serious argument" against SALT II the enemies of this treaty point out the problem of control over its implementation. After the revolutionary changes occurred in Iran, where the Pentagon had a number of bases to "observe" Soviet airspace, some people now think that the "control" opportunities seem somewhat diminished and, therefore, the treaty, according to them, would be inappropriate. Of course, this is a quite unconvincing argument, if we take into consideration the existence and standards of the contemporary land, air, and space technology and the good will of the Soviet side. The issue is that certain Americans are obviously applying their own standards to the stand of the Soviet Union.

In this connection we should mention the pressure exerted against Turkey in asking that country to allow the stationing of U.S. "means of observation" on its territory. [paragraph continues]

We also are impressed by the readiness of Beijing to serve the Pentagon by giving it the opportunity of "observation" and "control" points on its territory.

Whereas Turkey, which is a NATO member, does not dare to adopt an official decision, Beijing--the 16th unofficial NATO member--has no misgivings on this question. Obviously, this is another confirmation of the savage anti-Sovietism that has become an obsession of the Maoist leadership. As a matter of fact, Beijing has been opposing the SALT treaty for months, by most cynically declaring that this is a treaty from which only "socio-imperialism" would benefit.

The signing and ratification of SALT-II obviously will restrain the armaments race.

The world is witnessing a violent campaign against SALT II on the part of a number of inveterate warmongers and arms tycoons in the United States. This has happened months and weeks before the treaty has been signed. On the eve of the Vienna meeting, however, the U.S. President decided to begin with the production of new ICBMs of the "MX" type which will cost the American taxpayers billions of dollars. The U.S. press remarked on this occasion that this new decision is an obvious compromise with the representatives of the military industrial complex in the United States who are threatening that they will obstruct the ratification of SALT II if its signing is not accompanied by a simultaneous increase in the military budget.

The supporters of such a decision are basing themselves upon the fact that SALT II allegedly does not envisage the banning of "MX" missiles production. As regards, however, the question of the "MX" bases, which the "hawks" are trying to have without controls, this definitely does affect SALT-II. That is why the decision of the U.S. President can be regarded as a peculiar form of undermining the present agreement and undoubtedly represents the first obstacle obstructing the smooth implementation of the agreement.

Regardless of all this, however, we are witnessing an event of tremendous, historical importance for world peace. It depends upon the efforts of the working people throughout the world, upon their will and resolve to persist in the struggle for the intensification of detente, whether SALT II will truly become a new stage toward the further consolidation of world peace. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stated as follows in this connection: "This document will undoubtedly become the greatest action ever accomplished for the sake of reducing the nuclear armaments race."

Bulgarian Commentator on USSR's Perseverance

AU181720 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Petur Bochukov commentary: "From Vladivostok to Vienna"]

[Text] For ordinary people the abbreviation "SALT" has simply become a symbol of detente. The very word "detente", which until recently was a new word in political terminology, is now the focus of mankinds hopes and faith in a peaceful future. This is what determines the exceptionally great interest of the governments and peoples, not only of Europe, but throughout the world, in the summit meeting, which is beginning in Vienna today between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The SALT II treaty will be signed at this summit meeting, which is considered by all political observers as the most important action so far in connection with curbing the nuclear armaments race.

Mankind has been awaiting real steps in this most difficult and complicated sphere of international relations--disarmament--for a long time. The political reality of our world--which is dynamic and rapidly changing, as well as contradictory and very complicated--dictates the necessity of concrete steps to ban the danger of a nuclear conflict. [paragraph continues]

In recent years this has been the unchanging basic essence of the historical initiative taken by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community in the struggle for the consolidation of peaceful coexistence, understanding and of joint efforts directed against the armaments race in favor of avoiding the danger of a world war.

In the entire manysided complex of practical measures for the consolidation of the process of detente, Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons undoubtedly hold the most important place. Their progress to a decisive extent determines the relations between the two most powerful nuclear states, relations that also have an impact on the general character of international life.

The history of Soviet-US negotiations on the limitation of offensive strategic armaments is full of difficulties. The SALT I treaty was signed in May 1972 for a period of 5 years. Later, in 1974, an agreement was reached in Vladivostok between L.I. Brezhnev and Gerald Ford, then U.S. President, offering the opportunity for the elaboration of such a treaty. The U.S. side--where the forces opposing military detente have great influence--is to blame for the fact that the progress of the negotiations was halted. Much time was lost. Dangerous new types of nuclear weapons were produced, and at the same time opportunities for disturbing the established balance of forces appeared.

In this atmosphere, the Soviet Union, perseveringly and convincingly, consistently and patiently, proceeded with constructive new initiatives along its unchanging path for working out a new treaty based on the principle of equal rights and equal security. The objective political reality forced the U.S. administration to draw sensible conclusions and discussions were accomplished between Vladivostok and Vienna, progress aimed at working out an equal balance of forces which will be reflected in the SALT II Treaty. The forthcoming signing of this treaty will undoubtedly have a stimulating impact on the successful course of negotiations affecting other aspects of disarmament. This is what makes the forthcoming Soviet-American summit Vienna meeting so important as a significant step toward the consolidation of the process of detente.

Tirana: Summit 'Plot Against People'

AU181948 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[ATA commentary: "The Carter-Brezhnev Meeting--A Big Plot Against the Freedom and Independence of the Peoples"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter and Soviet President Brezhnev met for 3 days in the Austrian capital, Vienna. Following numerous meetings, sessions and intensive talks, they signed SALT II, a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons, at a pompous ceremony today attended by a host of American and Soviet officials. In addition, as reported by the news agencies, they also examined various bilateral and international issues.

The signing of SALT II constitutes a new step in the noisy demagogic campaign waged by the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, the aim of which is to conceal the unbridled arms race in which they have long been engaged in conformity with their global strategy to establish their hegemony and expansion throughout the world. To this end the U.S. and Soviet propaganda machineries, as well as that of their vassals, have reflected noisily the events in Vienna, leaving no attribute unsaid in connection with this meeting and their negotiations, terming them "historic," stating that the fate of the world depended on them and shrieking that the movements of the needle of the barometer of the international climate depended largely on the state of Soviet-American relations.

But the expansionist policy of the two superpowers, their bitter rivalry for spheres of influence, the unbridled arms race and the great dangers arising from this cannot be concealed by any demagogy trumpeted at meetings, conferences and super conferences taking place under various labels. Daily reality shows that, in total conformity with their hegemonistic policy, the superpowers have armed their war machines to the teeth and have deployed their troops in all four corners of the world, threatening the freedom and independence of the peoples. Signing the SALT II agreement, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists aim to establish a certain balance and to set an agreed pace for the arms race between themselves. At the same time, through SALT II, they seek to keep a distance in relation to others, to preserve the military superiority and nuclear potential which they created long ago as a means of pressure and blackmail.

In the speeches and statements made these last few days, Carter and Brezhnev spoke a lot about the "great danger" that a nuclear war could cause in view of the modern nuclear weapons at the disposal of the United States and the Soviet Union. This was done for a definite political purpose, that is, to exert pressure, fear and blackmail against the various peoples and countries in the world, that the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists might establish their control and diktat throughout the world, and to strangle the revolution and the struggles of the peoples for freedom and independence.

The unchecked pacifist demagogy which has been raised to a system by the superpowers, one of whose peaks was reached with the SALT II agreement and the decision to continue negotiations about SALT III in the future, is intended precisely to fool the peoples and to deceive international public opinion in the face of the continued rearmament of the U.S. imperialists and of the Soviet social imperialists. A convincing proof of this fact is the period that has elapsed since the signing of the first SALT agreement in 1971, which did not hinder the United States and the Soviet Union from producing even more strategic weapons, equipping themselves with aircraft carriers, modern aircraft and warships, multiwarhead nuclear missile systems, and new weapons of mass destruction. What SALT II will bring is also shown by a number of statements made recently by the highest U.S. and Soviet representatives. That this new treaty will not hinder the implementation of new military programs by the two superpowers.

During their numerous meetings in the past 3 days the representatives of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism also discussed widely a number of international problems, concentrating on the situation in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and other "hot spots" throughout the world. As reported by the news agencies, the talks brought to light numerous disagreements concerning the situation in troubled areas of the world; accusations and counter accusations were made about interference of one or the other superpower in these areas, which reflects their bitter rivalry for hegemony. There can be no doubt that even these latest high level talks between the leaders of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism and the signing of SALT II, following many others like it, carry considerable dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples and are clear reflections of the unchanging nature of their policy of war and aggression, for the domination and enslavement of the people.

CPCZ PAPER CONSIDERS FAVORABLE EFFECT OF SUMMIT ON MBFR TALKS

AU181735 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "Will the West Finally Change its Attitude? Meeting Between L. Brezhnev and J. Carter Could Contribute Toward Progress in the Vienna Disarmament Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--The participants in the negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe met in Vienna on Wednesday [13 June] for their 206th plenary session. [paragraph continues]

The session was chaired by Luxembourg delegate Edouard Molitor, and the only speaker was Ambassador Luc Smolderen, head of the Belgian delegation.

In his speech he reiterated the demands of the Western participants in the negotiations, aimed at achieving an asymmetrical reduction of armed forces and armaments, which are unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact countries; he also repeated the claim about the initial supremacy of the Eastern states, mainly in the ground forces. Despite this, according to Ambassador Smolderen, the talks have reached a decisive stage, in spite of all the difficulties hampering them.

Can progress be achieved at all in the Vienna negotiations? And how, if they have been marking time for many months? This question was answered by the spokesman of the Western delegations, when he expressed the hope that the approaching negotiations between L. Brezhnev and J. Carter could make a considerable constribution to progress in the Vienna talks.

Jan Strucka, representative of the Czechoslovak delegation, then declared in connection with this matter that the SALT II treaty is enormously important for peace and security, since it can create favorable prerequisites for further progress. The spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation reminded the journalists of the May conference in Budapest, in which the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact countries had considered the Vienna negotiations and stated that the situation achieved there so far is unsatisfactory. They particularly pointed out, he mentioned, that the June proposals had remained without a reaction from the West. When the socialist countries directly participating in the Vienna negotiations submitted them on 8 June 1978, a number of Western representatives--among others also U.S. President James Carter--spoke positively about these proposals. If we regard the entire situation from this viewpoint, then it really depends only on whether the West finally decides to change its attitude and to adopt a global and constructive position, the CSSR representative said.

BUDAPEST ENGINEER COMMENTS ON MX MISSILE EFFECT ON SALT

LD170410 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Before his departure for the Soviet-American summit, U.S. President Carter said in a brief statement: We have significant differences with the Soviet Union and these require the most careful discussions between us.

I wonder if the MX missile will be part of these discussions? The question arises from the fact that Carter announced last week that he had given instructions for the development of the so-called MX missile. The concrete question--which Laszlo Egyed will now raise with engineer Lt Col Gyorgy (Szentesi)--is as follows: Is there not a contradiction before the development of the new missile system and SALT II? [begin recording]

[Question] What is this new rocket that we are talking about?

[Answer] The MX missile is a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile. This in itself--in other words, that this sort of thing is to be developed--is not contrary to SALT II; after all, in certain respects developments in this direction can be regarded as normal.

[Question] Missiles become obsolescent after a certain amount of time and must be replaced; it cannot be demanded that they should be replaced with exact replicas of the types made 15-20 years ago.

[Answer] SALT II also provides for replacement and for a certain degree of development by permitting both sides to develop and introduce one intercontinental ballistic missile each during the life of the treaty, that is, in the period up to 1985. During this period a number of missiles will become obsolescent; in the case of the Americans, the Titan II liquid fuel ballistic missile and certain first type Minuteman solid fuel missiles. The introduction of the MX missile is intended to replace these. This is a three-stage, solid fuel ballistic missile. Its range is approximately 12,000 kms and it weighs about 80 tons. Its size is such that with certain minor modifications it can be placed into the existing silos without any difficulty.

[Question] The problem is with these silos. The plan is that they can be launched not only from these--and this is the point where the matter becomes controversial.

[Answer] Yes, this is where the problem is. The missile development in itself does not amount to anything special--at most it accords with the technological level of 15-20 years later, that is, it corresponds to the present-day technological level. Consequently, on the basis of the previously provided data we know that its accuracy is much greater than that of the earlier types; the characteristics of the solid fuel propulsion mechanism are much better, for example, as regards the specific thrust.

[Question] Yes, but this can be attributed to the 15-20 years which have passed and this is quite natural. Obviously, the Soviet Union will also replace the old missiles with more up-to-date ones.

[Answer] Very likely, because the obsolescent ones will have to be replaced after a time there as well. Well, the missile development in itself is nothing new and the fact that they are making a start on designing a new type of intercontinental ballistic missile and on preparations for introducing it is not a transgression against any ban.

[Question] If, however, those plans which are aimed at the launching of these missiles from new launching systems also come true, if such experiments were also conducted, this could cause various complications.

[Answer] According to one variant, the rockets would be moved within a tunnel, a horizontal tunnel of approximately 30-35 kms in length, and launching would be possible from various points. In other words, the missile would not be in a silo situated in a specific place, a place known precisely through monitoring by satellites, but would be moved along and could be launched at a certain point in accordance with a specific secret plan. This would make it far less vulnerable; even if it did not approach that of the ballistic missiles carried by submarines, it would be definitely less vulnerable than the ballistic missiles which are at present in silos in specific locations. The means of verification for SALT II, the satellites, could not ascertain the location of these ballistic missiles at any given time.

[Question] Why does this present a problem from the point of view of SALT II?

[Answer] Because even SALT I reflected an agreement not to build more silos, to maintain the existing number of land-based silos. There is also a stipulation of this sort in SALT II; thus, the existing silos remain and the protocol of SALT II states that until the end of 1981 they will not experiment with systems such as the mobile land-based intercontinental ballistic missile.

[Question] Thus if they were to experiment with that launching system as well this would amount to the nonobservance of the SALT II treaty.

[Answer] More precisely, to the nonobservance of the protocol attached to SALT II. The protocol is valid until the end of December of 1981. The questions on which no long-term agreement could be reached are detailed in the protocol and it is after the signing of the SALT II agreement that agreements will be sought on these questions.

[Question] Well, the tunnel would be one possible variant for launching the MX missile. But there are other ideas as well.

[Answer] Yes, there are other ideas as well; this is only one variant. The basic variant is certainly that the rockets should be placed in the original silos and the system whereby the missiles would be moved about in trucks or railway cars can also be envisaged. These variations would also make it possible to launch these missiles from various positions.

[Question] Would this make it impossible to verify their number? Is the introduction of systems of this sort controversial from this aspect as well?

[Answer] Undoubtedly it would make verification much more difficult. It is very likely that in the period to come the methods of verification will also be perfected but the present systems for verification presumably cannot verify this with safety.

[Question] And why is the development of a missile of this sort so important for the United States?

[Answer] Well, the military-industrial circles demand constant orders from the U.S. Government. The development, location and introduction of a missile system of this sort would represent a huge order and one that would provide vast profits. After all, not only the missiles would have to be replaced, together with the related means for launching them, but the entire complex; the entire system would have to be built anew. Thus they expect huge orders from the U.S. Government.

[Question] Would this also present New York opportunities? In other words, opportunities not only for the big capitalists but for the unemployed, providing Carter with a certain scope for maneuver?

[Answer] Yes, there is a strange contradiction involved in this: the armaments orders unquestionably represent huge profits for the factories, for the capitalist enterprises, but because they replace free capacity, unemployed people can be employed or workers need not be dismissed. In this way the matter has some sort of social aspect as well. Naturally, this is only apparent; after all, the American taxpayer pays for these vast expenses. In other words, these vast sums could be used far more simply, better, or for a more sensible purpose. [end recording]

ATA SCORES PRC VICE PREMIER KANG VISIT TO U.S.

AU151056 Tirana ATA in English 0928 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, June 15 (ATA)--It is reported that the top-level Chinese delegation, headed by Vice-Premier Kang Shi'en, ended its visit to the USA, where it met Carter, top officials and big businessmen, visited monopoly enterprises, signed agreements such as that on oil prospecting in South China Sea, etc.

The envoy of the Chinese social imperialists exploited every occasion to hail the all-round relations between China and the USA, asking for their further deepening. He stressed that still greater possibilities exist for the further development of Sino-American collaboration in various fields, while Carter expressed the conviction about the "utility" and "advantage" of such visits, which bring about the deepening of the penetration of the U.S. monopoly capital in the Chinese economy, where favourable conditions are being created to it to ensure very great profits.

The Chinese social imperialists have linked their plans to transform China into an imperialist superpower, so that it can realize its hegemonic and expansionist ambitions with the all-round collaboration with American imperialism and the international imperialism in general, with the credits and loans taken from the USA, Japan and the countries of Western Europe. Such a policy pursued by the Beijing leadership is making China to depend more and more politically and economically on the big international monopoly capital.

KANG TRIP TO LATIN AMERICA, U.S., JAPAN ATTACKED

AU181100 Tirana ATA in English 1025 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

["Chinese Social Imperialism Is Striking an Ever Closer Alliance With the Dark Reaction"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 18 Jun, ATA--One of the Chinese vice-premiers, Kang Shi'en, made a long tour of Latin America, the U.S.A. and Japan. Through these ties with American imperialism, Japanese militarism and the other reactionary regimes, the Chinese social imperialists want to achieve such economic and military targets which will assist them to transform their country into an imperialist superpower within the shortest possible period of time and to realize their hegemonic and expansionist aims. In Brazil, the USA and Japan, Kang Shi'en had negotiations with the chieftains of these countries to allow the further penetration of the capital of their monopoly companies into the Chinese economy. He dwelt mainly on the opening of doors to the oil monopolies, be they American or Japanese.

The Chinese social imperialists are linked with the imperialist powers and the reactionary forces by the common counterrevolutionary aim. Today, social-imperialist China is supporting and backing such anti-popular regimes, such as those of Brazil, Chile, Nicaragua, Zaire, etc, which pursue the savage policy of violence and oppression, drench in blood the people's opposition, suppress through fire and steel the national-liberation struggles.

Numerous political, ideological and economic motives lie on the foundations of the ties of China with these countries, where bourgeois governments and reactionary regimes are in power. All these motives are permeated by a dark threat, that of reaction and counter-revolution.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDIAN PRIME MINISTER DESAI VISIT

Meeting With Press

LD181540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Morarji Desai, the Indian prime minister who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, met members of Prague's diplomatic corps in the Cernin Palace in Prague at noon today. He was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting, the Indian prime minister had a friendly conversation with representatives of the diplomatic missions.

Earlier in the morning, Morarji Desai met Czechoslovak and Indian journalists as well as foreign correspondents accredited in Czechoslovakia at the International Hotel in Prague. The press conference was also attended by Atal Vajpayee, Indian minister of external affairs, and other Indian representatives.

Prague Departure

LD181506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Morarji Desai, the Indian prime minister, ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia this afternoon and departed from Prague. At the Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by the highest party and state representatives headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

Shortly before 1400, the final talks took place in Prague Castle between Gustav Husak and Morarji Desai. During the meeting, which was attended by other Czechoslovak party and state officials and members of the Indian prime minister's entourage, the importance of the results of the official visit to Czechoslovakia by Morarji Desai and its positive contribution to the further strengthening and development of peaceful cooperation and the intensification of all-round relations and traditional friendship between Czechoslovakia and India were highly appreciated.

At the end of the visit of Morarji Desai, the Indian prime minister, a joint Czechoslovak-Indian communique was adopted.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH INDIA BEGIN AFTER DESAI VISIT

LD182246 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The working groups of the Czechoslovak-Indian Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific Technical Cooperation opened their talks here today to specify the trends of cooperation discussed during the visit of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai to Czechoslovakia.

The Indian group is led by Deputy Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib. The Czechoslovak group is headed by Deputy Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Jaroslav Janik.

The committee will prepare documents for a plenary session of the committee at the level of ministers to be held on June 20-22.

In connection with the talks, the Indian deputy minister was received by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD180617 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2000 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The African National Congress delegation headed by its chairman, Oliver Tambo, ended its official visit in our country today with a stay in the central Slovak region. The African guests met party and state representatives of the central Slovak region and working people in the Martin District. They inspected with interest the cultural and historical monuments of Banska Bystrica and some recreational establishments in the Lower Tatras.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD151108 Prague CTK in English 1932 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A program of cultural cooperation for 1979-1980 between Czechoslovakia and Angola was signed here today, at the first session of the Czechoslovak-Angolan mixed commission.

The program provides for cooperation in education, culture, health and sport. It was signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Trhlik and Angolan Minister of Industry and Energy Major Alberto Bento Ribeiro.

Other CSSR-Angola Agreements

LD151110 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A statute on cooperation in trade and technology between Czechoslovakia and Angola and a protocol on the proceedings in working groups for foreign trade, industry, scientific-technical cooperation and agriculture were signed tonight at the close of the first session of the Mixed Czechoslovak-Angolan Commission. The signatories were Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Industry and Energy Minister Alberto Bento Ribeiro.

BILAK RECEIVES SPANISH SOCIALIST DELEGATION

LD152214 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary Vasil Bilak received here today a study delegation of the Spanish Workers' Socialist Party (PSOE) led by its deputy Jose Miguel Bueno.

They discussed international topics, mainly security, cooperation and disarmament, informed each other about the structure and activities of their parties and expressed their wish to develop relations and cooperation between the parties in the interest of progress and peace in Europe and the world, arms limitation and disarmament.

CZECHOSLOVAK DISSIDENTS DELIVER LETTERS FOR CARTER, BREZHNEV

AU152008 Vienna Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] In largely identical letters to Brezhnev and Carter, Czechoslovak dissidents living in Vienna have requested the two heads of state to intervene in favor of the Charter 77 civil rights strugglers imprisoned in the CSSR. The letters were delivered to the U.S. and USSR Embassies today. It is stated in the letters that the situation in Prague is hardly compatible with East-West detente.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES RESULTS OF HUSAK-HONECKER MEETING

LD151330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee today discussed a report on the results of the friendly working meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the republic, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on 6-7 June in the GDR.

The meeting was attended by Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Josef Kempny, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee paid high tribute to the importance of this meeting and the results for the further development of all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, the CSSR and the GDR, as well as for strengthening the friendship between the peoples of both countries. It expressed the conviction that the adopted resolutions and outlined directions for further deepening mutual economic cooperation, above all in coordinating national economic planning, broadening of specialization, and coordination and exchanges of goods, will contribute significantly to the further social and economic development of both states for the benefit of their peoples.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee stated that the results of the meeting represent an important contribution by both fraternal states to strengthening the cohesion of countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movements, and that they are an expression of a close cooperation and coordinated approach of both countries in implementing a foreign policy of peace in firm alliance with the other fraternal socialist states in the interest of strengthening peace, international detente and progress in the world. At the same time it has ordered corresponding bodies to safeguard the concrete working out and consistent implementation of the conclusions of the talks.

LENART ADDRESSES MEETING FOR PARTY SECRETARIES IN PRESOV

LD152335 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A conference of chief secretaries of the district party committees of the East Slovak Region was held in Presov today. The conference was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the C.SL Central Committee.

The conference discussed questions concerning the improvement of the directing activity of the party, state and economic bodies. It also examined questions concerning the further improvement of the quality and effectiveness of production, as well as the current state of and experiences derived from the preparations for the exchange of party membership cards. At the close of the conference, Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke. He paid tribute to the efforts of the working people of the region to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks set forth in this year's plan. He stressed the great importance of the exchange of membership cards as a means to raise the activity of party members.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN RECEIVES JOSHUA NKOMO

LD181354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1135 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister for national defense, on Monday received Joshua Nkomo, president of ZAPU and copresident of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. In the course of a friendly discussion the GDR defense minister passed on most cordial greetings from the members of the National People's Army (NVA) and the GDR border troops. He assured his guest of the firm solidarity with the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, led by the Patriotic Front, against the white minority government and its black puppets, for independence and the realization of the right to self-determination.

Hoffmann briefed Joshua Nkomo on the initiatives and achievements of the army and the border troops for the 30th anniversary of the German workers and peasants state. "Firmly allied with the illustrious Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces they are fulfilling their internationalist duty in the reliable protection of socialism and peace," he said.

Joshua Nkomo reported on the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to overcome the Muzorewa-Smith regime, which is hostile to the people, and to set up a society free from colonial oppression and characterized by human dignity. He thanked the GDR working people and its soldiers for their solidarity.

Also present at the meeting at the Defense Ministry, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler, head of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, and Col Gen Werner Fleissner.

GUINEA-BISSAU'S CABRAL RECEIVES SED DELEGATION

LD182003 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Bissau--Luis Cabral, deputy secretary general of the African Independence Party of the Republic of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) and chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, has received a SED delegation led by Rainer Knolle, Central Committee member, for a friendly talk. In the course of their stay the SED delegation has held cordial meetings with PAIGC representatives, in which experiences in joint struggle were exchanged.

STOPH RECEIVES HUNGARY'S MARJAI IN BERLIN

LD182310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph received Hungarian Vice Premier Jozsef Marjai for a talk in Berlin today. The Hungarian guest is in Berlin for the 18th meeting of the GDR-Hungarian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Marjai conveyed friendly greetings from Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, which Stoph most cordially reciprocated.

The two men assessed the state of cooperation as positive. They unanimously stated that it has been possible to achieve further visible progress in realizing the agreements of the two countries' party and government delegations of March 1977, as well as in the measures laid down during the meeting of the GDR and Hungarian premiers in November 1978.

Measures for continuing the dynamic development of economic relations in the period after 1980 were discussed.

DKP CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS ON SALT-II, PARTY POLICY REPORTED

LD161746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf--The planned signing of the SALT-II agreement in Vienna was referred to by German Communist Party [DKP] Chairman Herbert Mies in Duesseldorf today as an "important step towards containing the arms race."

At the third meeting of the DKP Executive Mies also emphasized that the policy of the DKP has proved itself in the social debates in the fight against job discrimination practices, against the deadline on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals and against neo-Nazism, in the campaigns against the neutron bomb, for disarmament, continutation of the policy of detente and the defense of democratic rights.

Jupp Angenfort, member of the DKP Presidium, emphasized in the report of the DKP Executive Presidium and Secretariat to the meeting the need to continue the campaigns against the arms race and to increase anti-imperialist solidarity. The party welcomed all activities which numerous FRG organizations, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the start of World War II, have supported. They will become an impressive manifestation of the will of the people for peace, detente and disarmament.

HAMBURG DPA: GDR MILITARY JOURNAL ON 'POLITICAL PLURALISM'

LD161532 Hamburg DPA in German 0909 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The periodical MILITAERWESEN, published by the East Berlin Defense Ministry, has rejected all forms of "political pluralism." The periodical in particular opposes allowing opposition parties in the socialist states. Such "revisionist counsel" is aimed at "combating the socialist state."

Political pluralism is "unacceptable, because it is backwardlooking, and ultimately that can only mean a betrayal of socialism." The fact that socialist democracy has "finished with the formal democracy of bourgeois society" is its "decisive advantage."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH TUNISIA--The ratification instruments of the agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Tunisia were exchanged on Monday between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia in the GDR, Moncef Jaafar. The treaty thus entered into force. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION VISIT--A Vietnamese delegation headed by the deputy minister for war invalid affairs, Nguyen Kien Nam, which is currently visiting the GDR at the invitation of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, on Monday visited an agricultural machinery plant in Weimar. Before that, the guests had visited an assembly plant for potato harvesting machines and mobile cranes as well as the training facilities of the plant's vocational training school and conducted cordial talks with trainers and Vietnamese apprentices. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUMMER SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Sarlos 14 June Speech

LD151920 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Istvan Sarlos, deputy of the Hungarian National Assembly, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, before the National Assembly on 14 June in Budapest--read by announcer, with passages in quotation marks Sarlos' recorded remarks]

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, speaking on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, described this year as a difficult one. After a brief review of economic results, favorable processes and unfavorable economic phenomena, Istvan Sarlos examined the topical tasks of our economic life. He particularly emphasized the improvement of the work standard in directing, organizing, and planning the economy, and its higher standard at every level:

"First and foremost we must quickly execute the measures already decided upon, but we must also adopt further measures to regulate economic processes. What was mentioned in the December Central Committee resolutions regarding the guidance of the economy still applies. The government's decisions were made in the spirit of these resolutions; no exemptions on the grounds of a special interest can be given. The improvement of plans and organization indicate that our political and economic leaders have recognized what must be done. However, we still have tasks in this respect. We must shorten the period of time between the recognition of these tasks and their execution, avoiding any inconsistency, and eliminate the practice of resolving an issue with a few spectacular measures while ignoring the existing orders and regulations aimed at improving the situation."

Effective and ineffective, profitable and unprofitable enterprises, and more realistic production and consumer prices were then discussed by Istvan Sarlos. These are subjects of intense public interest.

"Our objective is to achieve vigorous selection in industrial production. The practice of giving special support to poorly functioning enterprises at the expense of profitable ones should cease. Enterprises that are not profitable, and which cannot be made profitable by rationalization, should not be run with state support. The partial or total elimination of these enterprises must be achieved so that their production installations can be used elsewhere, or at the same location with new tasks. In such cases the continued employment of the workers must be insured in a humane, prompt and well organized manner.

"Of course, we are aware that a process is involved since the numbers of effective and ineffective enterprises cannot be determined immediately. This process will begin gradually. For this reason we study the issue regularly. On the basis of the Central Committee's December 1978 resolution, the government has passed measures to deal with enterprises which find themselves in permanent financial difficulty. The organs guiding the state economy should put a more decisive stop to irresponsible management and to spending at the expense of others. They should strictly and personally correct those who make errors that damage the national economy. The conditions governing the management of enterprises and cooperatives must not be eased. Moreover, we must strive to insure that these conditions more fully represent the interests of the national economy and society. This will be aided by the 1980 changes in producers' prices and other economic regulators, and by the further improvement of our methods of organizations, decisionmaking and management."

Istvan Sarlos also discussed the success and effectiveness of our system of personal involvement: What are the interests which encourage us, why is it detrimental and incorrect to oppose differentialization, and what is the top wage limit?

"The effectiveness of the system of personal involvement is a fundamental feature and important factor of our development. Personal involvement and its expression in the form of income are related to the work accomplished. For this reason every position which maintains that every person must have an equal share in wage increases and wage settlements is incorrect. The individual's sense of justice, and also the conviction of the entire people, demand that equal wages must be given for equal work. Consequently, it is impossible to give equal reward to outstanding work, average work and poor work. We repeat that our intention is to achieve a larger national income, created as a result of differentiation according to achievement, which will reduce differences in family incomes through additional allowances guaranteed for large families. This is what the leaders should represent; they should realize the principle of distribution by work, and not be frightened by the few political bosses who oppose differentiation. The quality demands of production also require higher wages for exceptional work. If anyone asks: What is the upper wage limit, we must reply that it is the upper limit of work well done."

Istvan Sarlos then discussed the broader interpretation of thriftiness and the grandiose wastefullness that exists in Hungary.

"The underutilization of expensive machinery and installations, the materials delivered as security reserves for construction and then left unused; these are well known phenomena. The protraction of investments, work which leaves something to be desired and carelessness which, by neglecting necessary care, allows expensive machinery, materials and buildings to be ruined; these things seriously damage the principle of a thrifty economy. All this shows largesse. Materials are mute, they cannot protest. But the worker who experiences all this, who has nothing to do during working hours, and who is sometimes told in a consoling way that this is also a part of worktime, can protest. A change in the people's way of thinking and behavior is only a preliminary condition of change. This must be supplemented by further circumspect economic measures."

Istvan Sarlos discussed the apparent labor shortage, the allusions to it, the harmful consequences and the program to reorganize the work force.

"The fact is that there is no absolute labor shortage; the fault lies in utilization and distribution. It seems to me that the constant allusions, frequently without foundation, to the labor shortage have several harmful consequences. In many places they lead to a kind of resignation which excuses shortcomings by stating that there is inadequate staffing. No steps are taken against truly wasteful workers on the grounds that as a result of disciplinary measures some will leave, with the result that even minimal work done by these individuals cannot be accomplished. Nevertheless, we have many examples that the dismissal of certain people who impede work significantly improves the work morale of those who remain. Comrade Faluvegi alluded to the fact that in 1979 in many administrative areas, a program for reorganizing the work force has begun. On the other hand it seems justified that we should call attention to the fact that this must be well coordinated with the social organs, in the spirit of the party's policy, to insure that every organ concerned offers assistance for the redirection of those affected into other occupations.

Every experiment has its own peculiarities and its own possibilities in local application. Thus, while we support the efforts of local leaders in this direction, we do not consider any of them to be compulsory models of reorganization. We encourage everybody to implement reorganization, but to do so in accordance with local conditions."

Istvan Sarlos concluded his address by stating:

"Production largely depends on the leaders at various levels of the individual enterprises. They largely do what is expected of them. They work and live as socialist experts. We must say more, and especially complimentary things, about their work. It is necessary to increase their feeling of confidence in decisionmaking and to support their willingness to apply initiative. Their work and their political and professional training play a decisive role in creating a good work atmosphere. A good atmosphere and the interrelation of socialist workers are turned to material strength during their work for clear objectives. This is of interest to all of us. That is why in 1979 and in the years to come, we must work more wisely, more organically, and with greater discipline than before. I now accept the draft bill on the account rendered of the 1978 budget, in the name and on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee." [applause]

Leaders at 15 June Session

LD152344 Budapest MTI in English 1126 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 15, MTI--The summer session of parliament continued this morning in Budapest. Present were: Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and several other party and state leaders.

In compliance with the agenda adopted yesterday the session continued with a debate on the bill on execution of the 1978 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Timar Address

LD161646 Budapest MTI in English 0510 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 15, (MTI)--Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank, contributed to the parliament debate on Friday. He stressed: The bill submitted on state finances marked an important stage in our jurisdiction. Solving our economic tasks and problems, or course, does not depend on a single law, but the proposal undoubtedly helps us [word indistinct] our economic objectives and stabilize the equilibrium. Thereafter he spoke in detail about the tasks incumbent on our banking system [words indistinct] in economic management.

The bank credits, he said, have a major role in the financing of company and cooperative developments: Our current five-year plan envisages some 100,000-110,000 million forints of investment credits, out of which 45,000 million forints is the amount of development credits meant to [word indistinct] the enhanced production of commodities, selling readily on all markets. Considerable are the credits designed to serve the [word indistinct] of different socialist integration programs. Our observations show that the investment projects that are realized from the 45,000 million credit fund under the stipulated conditions are apt to considerably (?increase) the companies' export capacity. That is why the government has in the meanwhile augmented to some extent the credit facilities according to demand.

In the current five-year plan the industry is likely to take a 60 percent share and the food industry a 35 percent share of these funds. It is important that other credits improving the economy structure, should also serve increasingly the stabilization of the equilibrium.

Further on Matyas Timar [word indistinct] with the question of foreign credits. During the past years we regularly took up credits from capitalist money markets to complete the loans granted by the CMEA banks and by our most important socialist [word indistinct] the Soviet Union, our national economy potentials and development will permit also in the future to take up foreign loans, but within rational limits of course. It is, therefore, highly important to [word indistinct] our exports, to keep the imports within reasonable limits and to strengthen the equilibrium.

At the same time we are also granting credits, mainly to the developing countries--according to the world-market requirements--in connection with exports. Our banking system maintains close contacts with the two CMEA banks, the Moscow-based International Bank of Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank. Naturally, we have close relations also with the central and other banks of the socialist countries. It is our primary interest to take a due share in further improving the (?financial equilibrium) of CMEA on the basis of mutual advantages. The Hungarian National Bank maintains relations with the central and hundreds of commercial credit banks in the capitalist and the developing countries and also with some of the international monetary institutions.

The finance bill is designed to strengthen the legal framework of banking activities and to help us improve and make a better use of the potentials hidden in the banking system, concluded his speech Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank.

Passing of Finance Bill

LD152346 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 15, MTI--Following contributions by the deputies and by Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank, at the summer session of Hungarian Parliament on Friday, Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi asked the deputies in his reply to accept the bill. Then resolutions were passed: First the proposed amendments contained in the common report of the planning and budget as well as the legal, administration and judicial committees and then the bill on state finances were adopted as a whole, including the carried amendments.

End of Session

LD152348 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 15, MTI--On Friday, the closing day of the summer session of Hungarian Parliament, interpellations were delivered as the third point of the agenda. Having answered them, the parliament concluded its work.

RCP DELEGATION VISITS MOLDAVIAN SSR, MEETS WITH BODYUL

AU182045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Kishinev, AGERPRES 18/6/1979--A delegation headed by Ion Iliescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Iasi County Committee of the RCP, paid a visit of friendship to the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, at the invitation of the CC of the Communist Party of the Moldavian SSR.

On the occasion, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ion Iliescu conveyed a warm message of friendship to I. Bodyul, member of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, to the leadership of the Moldavian SSR.

Expressing his deep thanks for the message received and mentioning with satisfaction the meetings he had with President Ceausescu in Kishinev and Bucharest, Ivan Bodyul conveyed, in his turn, warmest friendly greetings and new and big successes in the multilateral activity of socialist construction in Romania, to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, to the leadership of the RCP.

The delegation visited industrial enterprises, farm units and other establishments in the Moldavian SSR.

OANCEA RECEIVES CUBAN ICRT OFFICIAL

FL121939 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1907 GMT 12 Jun 79 FL

[Text] In Bucharest Constantin Oancea, Romanian deputy foreign minister, has received Manuel Yepe Menendez, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT]. The meeting was attended by Cuban Ambassador Humberto Castello. Yepe Menendez, who arrived last week in Romania, signed a cooperation agreement on Friday 8 June between the Cuban ICRT and Romanian radio and television for a program exchange.

ONESCU ATTENDS AUSTRALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Meeting with CP Leaders

AU182043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Canberra, (AGERPRES) 18/6/1979--Cornel Onescu, representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Australia, had a meeting with the newly elected leadership of that party.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of greetings was conveyed as well as congratulations for their being elected to the highly responsible offices, and wishes of success in the future activity placed [in] the service of defending the vital interests of the working class of Australia.

Expressing their thanks and satisfaction at the message, the leaders of the Communist Party of Australia conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu their most sincere wishes of good health, happiness and success in his activity at the head of the party and the Romanian state and their admiration for the contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security.

The common wish was expressed to further develop the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Australia.

Presentation of Message

AU161932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1979--On June 16, Cornel Onescu, member of the CC of the RCP, presented to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Australia the message addressed to this congress by the Central Committee of the RCP. After conveying comradely greetings to the delegates of the congress and to all the members of the party, the message underlines the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Australia and expresses the wish to continuously develop them for strengthening the collaboration and solidarity between the communist and workers' parties grounded on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, on each party's right to self-relyingly establish its own political line, revolutionary tactics and strategy in accordance with the historical, national and social conditions of the respective country.

At the same time, the message shows, we express our wish to act for expanding and diversifying the collaboration between Romania and Australia in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other domains.

After referring to the domestic preoccupations of the RCP and of the Romanian people, the message stresses the fact that the RCP, Socialist Romania, firmly work in the international arena, for solving constructively the complex problems confronting contemporary world, for building a better and more just world.

We firmly act to promote international confidence and collaboration, for detente and peace. We consistently militate for developing the friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, for strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries. We expand our relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system. We ground our relations with all states on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and non-recourse to threat or use of force.

We think it is one of our high responsibilities to make our contribution to strengthening the collaboration and solidarity of socialist countries, regarding it as a primordial factor for enhancing the force and influence of socialism in the world, for increasing the role of the socialist countries in achieving faster renewing changes in international life. The existent divergencies and issues, no matter how complicated, can and must be solved in a comradely spirit, by consultations and negotiations conducted in the spirit of full equality, mutual understanding and respect.

As a European country, Romania unabatedly acts for building security and cooperation in Europe, for the translation into life of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole. We are determined to make our full contribution to the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due in 1980, so that it should mark fresh steps forward and score progress in expanding economic, technico-scientific and cultural cooperation, and especially, in the passage to military disengagement and disarmament, without which security and peace cannot be conceived either in Europe or worldwide.

Romania consistently declares and actively militates for the complete elimination of the threat or use of force from international relations, for the extinction and liquidation of any state of conflict or tension existent in various parts of the world and for the settlement of all international disputes and litigations by means of peaceful negotiations alone.

We firmly act for achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for halting the arms race which is an ever heavier burden for the peoples and increase the danger of new, devastating wars.

We also firmly militate for passing to concrete and efficient measures of eradicating underdevelopment, for bridging the economic and social gaps between states, for a new international economic order which should ensure a more rapid development of the lagging countries, the stability of world economy and the progress of the whole mankind.

The message shows in conclusion that the RCP unflinchingly militates, in the spirit of its rich internationalist traditions, for developing solidarity and collaboration with all communist and workers' parties, for strengthening their unity and collaboration in their fight for socialism, social progress and peace in the world. At the same time, the RCP develops collaboration with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, convinced that solidarity is nowadays the essential factor, the guarantee of victory in the fight for a new policy in international life, a policy observing the peoples' independence and liberty, for detente, understanding and peace among nations.

CPCZ SECRETARY KEMPNY ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU181044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/6/1979--Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium, secretary of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, arrived in Bucharest on June 18 at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

DOMINICAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS

AU181041 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party, arrived today in Bucharest on a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. At Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the party Central Committee; and other party activists.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF INDIAN PRIME MINISTER MORARJI DESAI

Arrival in Belgrade

LD181619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrived this afternoon on a 4-day official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport Prime Minister Desai was welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

As envisaged by the program of the visit the first exchange of views between the two premiers will begin as early as this afternoon. Prime Minister Desai and Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic will meet in the Federal Executive Council Building.

Vajpayee, Indian minister of external affairs, is accompanying Prime Minister Desai.

Djuranovic-Desai Talks

LD182243 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and Indian Premier Morarji Desai had a very exhaustive interchange of opinions here this afternoon on a number of questions of interest to the two friendly and nonaligned countries. They discussed bilateral cooperation and cooperation internationally. Their talks passed in a very friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Bilateral cooperation has been developing very well politically, but economic relations, above all in trade, have not yet reached the level realized in political cooperation, it was evaluated. Emphasis was laid on the importance of results realized in the field of industrial coproduction and on the need for it to further develop. Cooperation on the scientific-technological and cultural-educational planes is good, and also in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy in which both sides are interested, it was evaluated.

Djuranovic and Desai expressed their concern over the existence of crisis troublespots in the world, both "longterm" ones and those of an earlier date. They underlined the well-known stance of their two countries that crises have to be settled by peaceful ways and negotiations and not by military force and intervention. In this respect, they particularly considered the situation in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. As to the situation in Africa, both sides underlined the need to finally eliminate the remnants of colonial and racist regimes.

Being two nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia and India consistently work for the preservation of the nonaligned movement's unity and action capability on the basis of its original principles. They will continue to closely cooperate to this effect.

The results to date of the nonaligned movement's gatherings, including the latest one in Colombo, have shown that a great majority of the nonaligned countries is, despite some differences existing among them, unanimous in their stance that just these principles and goals of the nonalined movement should be preserved.

During the talk, it was asserted that there exists a great closeness or identity of views on a number of the most important questions both in bilateral cooperation and internationally.

Djuranovic Dinner for Desai

LD182249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2053 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner in honor of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai. In addition to the Indian prime minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs Vajpayee, the dinner was attended by Indian personalities who had taken part in the Yugoslav-Indian talks today as well as other personalities accompanying the Indian prime minister.

On the Yugoslav side among the numerous guests were Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information; and a large number of officials of the Federal Assembly and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs as well as a number of cultural and public figures, among them Col Gen Prof Dr Isidor Papo, head of the military-medical academy; Prof Dr Majdan Pasic; representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and others. During the dinner Djuranovic and Prime Minister Desai exchanged toasts. At the conclusion the Abrasevic Cultural and Artistic Society of Belgrade performed a brief program for the guests from friendly and nonalined India, which consisted of folk dances of our nations and nationalities.

Djuranovic Toast

LD182315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Toast by Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic at 18 June Belgrade dinner in honor of Indian Prime Minister Desai]

[Text] Esteemed Mister Prime Minister, dear friends: It gives me particular pleasure on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name to be able to greet Your Excellency, the prime minister of the government of friendly India and a tireless fighter for the progress and prosperity of the great Indian people. We address our welcome also to the minister of foreign affairs, A. B. Vajpayee, and your other associates.

The relations between our countries are just over 3 decades old, which is not a long period in the history of peoples. However, our peoples are bound by much stronger and more lasting links whose roots are in their centuries-old aspirations and in the struggle for freedom and independence, for the establishment of a new society in which the dignity of man will be fully respected. The foundations of our friendship are based on ideals of peace, freedom, creative work, equality and reciprocity. In this respect our mutual relations are an example of constructive cooperation.

I have the special honor to be able to greet in the personality of your Excellency a prominent statesman, a disciple and a cofighter of Mahatma Gandhi, and a contemporary of Jawaharlal Nehru. The humanism of Mahatma Gandhi and his loyalty to truth and justice today are an inseparable part of a general heritage, the heritage which we consider to be our civilization, just as the statesmanlike contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru is woven not only into the political life of India, but into relations of understanding, peace and cooperation among peoples. You personally, Your Excellency, with your selfless work, have contributed to preserving the achievements of these two great men of the Indian nation, and to passing the message down to coming generations.

Esteemed Mister Prime Minister, both Yugoslavia and India were among the first countries which in the difficult and dangerous days of the cold war set forth a new vision of international relations and which resolutely resisted all forms of inequality and subordination in relations between peoples and states. In those days President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru, with their statesmanlike farsightedness, established the policy foundations for the nonalined movement, whose principles in international relations are accepted by over two-thirds of the countries of the world. The nonalined movement has grown into an influential and irreplaceable factor in international relations primarily thanks to its independent activity, as a force which by its very nature resists bloc and other similar alinements and divisions. You yourself, Your Excellency, on several occasions stressed the importance of the principles of original nonalinement for consolidating the unity and capability for action of the nonalined movement. All friends of India highly appraise your country's exceptional contribution to the affirmation of the policy of nonalinement and to our joint struggle for peace and equal national cooperation.

Mr Prime Minister, the international situation is not satisfactory. Peace and security in the world are constantly and repeatedly threatened. The armaments race continues, and while huge amounts of resources are squandered on increasingly destructive weapons of annihilation, the position of the developing countries continues to deteriorate. We are far from a situation in which the process of detente has become universal. The rivalry of the great powers continues and their struggle for new spheres of influence is being increasingly translated to the areas of nonalined countries. All this renders difficult the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence from imperialist and colonialist forces and of various other forms of subjugation and hegemony. The development of hotbeds of crises in the south of Africa, the Southeast Asia and in the Middle East represent a special danger.

The Middle East crisis is becoming more and more complex and dangerous, and the latest development of events in the Middle East reinforces our conviction that a lasting and equitable peace can be obtained only by a comprehensive solution and not by going separate ways, by removing all the consequences of Israeli aggression in the June 1967 war, by ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to an independent state, and also by the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in all phases of its solution. We believe that the unity of the Arab countries and of the Palestinian people is the basic condition for a comprehensive, equitable and lasting solution.

The development of the situation in Southeast Asia alarms us greatly. From the very outbreak of the crisis we have stressed that it can be settled only by consistent respect for the right of peoples to full national sovereignty, independence and autonomous internal development, without outside pressure, military interventions for the sake of changing legal governments, and imposing foreign interests, that is to say, on the basis of the UN Charter and of the principles of the policy of nonalinement. At the same time we believe that all existing disputes and problems must be resolved through negotiations and in a peaceful way.

Fresh attempts are being made in the south of Africa through so-called "internal settlements" to preserve relations based on racism and minority domination, and in so doing to also preserve the interests of foreign powers. We support the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their equitable struggle for national liberation. We are convinced that the decisions taken by the nonalined countries in Maputo represent the basis for the elimination of this dangerous crisis.

Confronted by great responsibilities before the international community and by the need to become vigorously involved along the main directions of action of democratization in international relations, we must make the greatest possible effort so as to prevent outbreaks of conflicts between individual and nonalined countries and to limit the scope for direct meddling by factors outside the nonalined movement.

Disarmament and the introduction of a new international economic order are essential preconditions for ensuring lasting peace and stability in today's world. It is the merit of the nonalined countries for having set in motion historical initiatives for resolving these key issues. What is necessary is that united we continue even more decisively action aimed at implementing the decisions adopted at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the significant agreements by nonalined countries and developing countries on the establishment of a more equitable international economic order.

The policy of nonalinement has definitively affirmed itself as a historical necessity and as the only alternative for a peaceful, secure and just world. Our common task is to preserve its authentic original character and to strengthen on these bases the movement's internal cohesion, along with preserving its breadth and perfecting the democratic mechanisms of decisionmaking. This is particularly significant in light of the preparations for the forthcoming summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana at which we should draw up a balance sheet of activities to date and determine the priority directions of actions in implementing the historical initiatives which the nonalined countries earlier set in motion with the aim of solving crucial international problems.

The successful outcome of the recent meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo, at which the aspirations of a great majority of nonalined countries was demonstrated to preserve the independent and nonbloc substance of nonalined policy, assures us that the role of our movement in the struggle for new economic and political relations in the world and for a new and more just world will continue to develop and consolidate.

Your Excellency, in conclusion I would like to stress that the sincerity in relations between Yugoslavia and India and the identity of our views on the development of international relations and the role of nonalined policy in them, represent the basis for our traditionally close and comprehensive bilateral cooperation. I can assure you that in the future too we shall spare no effort to have our relations in all spheres, in the politic l, economic, cultural, scientific-technical and others, develop even more successfully and fruitfully because truly broad and favorable possibilities exist for this.

I raise this glass to the health of President of the Republic of India Sanjiva Neelam Reddy, to the health of the prime minister of India, our esteemed guest Morarji Desai, to the happiness and well-being of the friendly Indian people and to the lasting friendship and even more fruitful cooperation between our countries.

Desai Toast

LD182345 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (TANJUG)--Answering the toast of his host, Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic, at a state dinner here this evening, Indian Prime Minister Desai said that Yugoslav-Indian relations have over the past thirty years grown stronger and become more diversified.

The Indian prime minister said that his country views the Yugoslav president not only as a highly esteemed personality but also a leader whose views it highly values and whose initiatives it welcomes. Prime Minister Desai said that President Tito, as a pioneer of the non-aligned movement and the father of his people, has won respect and become one of the most renowned world statesmen.

The Indian prime minister said that we are witnessing major changes in the world today, changes not all of which are encouraging. Prime Minister Desai assessed that the Middle East situation will continue dangerous until Israel withdraws from occupied Arab territories and the national rights of Palestinians are fulfilled.

Constant conflicts in the south of Africa cannot be avoided as long as rights are bypassed and denied to the majority in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, Desai said. Tension-easing cannot apply only to the big powers' strategic balance, but has to cover the world (?as a) whole.

Evaluating the SALT II treaty signed by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev, Desai said that this is an important step forward, but only a step, while other supplemental measures are still to follow.

As to the nonaligned movement, Desai said that in the situation of the existence of grave problems and tensions in the world this movement has to be ready to aid and reconcile when needed. But this movement cannot and must not become a forum for bilateral disputes. The nonaligned movement should seek true consensus by coordinating differences, and not by turning them into a battlefield for conflicts or extermination, Indian Premier Desai emphasized. The essense of true nonalignment, he said, lies in the independence of option and action, with no restrictions imposed because of membership in a military bloc or because of ideological factionalism. Nonalignment represents democratic equality in the world characterized by the big powers' pluralism and influence. Premier Desai noted that problems facing the nonaligned countries today do not disparage the nonaligned principles. In any case, they still place more emphasis on the need for real allegiance to the principles such as respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BCP POLITBURO MEMBER PENCHO KUBADINSKI

Belgrade Arrival

LD181739 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This visit is taking place within the context of cooperation and exchange of views between the LCY and the BCP. Pencho Kubadinski was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also present was Rayko Nikolov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SFRY.

Start of Minic-Kubadinski Talks

LD182352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Talks between Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, who arrived in our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, began here today.

The talks deal with the state and development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations as well as with the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Bulgarian Communist Party. Milos Minic will give a dinner this evening in Pencho Kubadinski's honor.

LJUBICIC, POTOCAR HOLD TALKS WITH VISITING ROMANIAN ARMY CHIEF

LD181716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, chief of the General Staff of the Romanian People's Army, today arrived at the head of his country's military delegation on an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces. At Belgrade airport the guests from neighboring Socialist Romania were welcomed by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA], together with his associates.

Immediately after his arrival in Belgrade, Lieutenant General Hortopan visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where he was received by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

The talks between General Ljubicic and the guest from Romania passed off in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship and related to the further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and Romania. The talks with General Ljubicic were also attended by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the JNA.

During the course of the day, Lt Gen Ion Hortopan also had talks with his host, Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the JNA. These talks also took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The welcoming of the guests and the talks at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were also attended by Col Nicolae Catane, military attache of the Romanian People's Army in our country.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK 17 JUN

LD182000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the DPRK workers party, an LCY study delegation left for Pyongyang today, where it will study the development of socioeconomic relations in this country and party policy on the economic level. The delegation, led by Veli Deva, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, was seen off by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

LCY'S GAZI PRAISES RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIAN CP

LD181034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sydney, June 16 (TANJUG)--Cooperation between the Yugoslav League of Communists and the Australian Communist Party, based on the principles of autonomy, non-interference and mutual respect, is good and friendly. This was stated by Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency Pavle Gazi, who conveyed the greetings of Yugoslav communists to the participants of the Australian Communist Party's 26th Congress. Gazi expressed the conviction that cooperation between the LCY and the Australian Communist Party will furthermore develop successfully.

Gazi said that Yugoslavia and the LCY consistently implement the principles of active, peaceful co-existence, condemn all military interventions, and added that Yugoslavia considers that every nation should determine its own path of development.

Talking of developments in the international workers and communist movement, Gazi stressed that the independent quest for new forms and paths of the struggle for socialism is (?being more) strongly expressed. The necessity is being confirmed of developing relations on equal footing between various parties, on the principles of responsibility to one's own working class and people, and the principles of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of other parties and countries, and on mutual respect.

TITO RECEIVES MIJATOVIC PRIOR TO AFRICAN VISIT

LD181957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, prior to his official friendly visit to the Republic of Liberia and to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO ITALIAN COMMUNITY IN ISTRIA, RIJEKA

LD181356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG)--President Tito today sent a message to members of the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia on the occasion of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Italian Union for Istria and Rijeka.

The message stresses that the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia has achieved comprehensive progress and full national and cultural affirmation in the post-war period. Members of the nationality, who live and work in towns and settlements on the west Adriatic coast and in the Istria Region, have become one of the links in stable and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy, says the message.

BORBA REPORTS STANE DOLANC'S 14 JUN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU180945 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[TANJUG report on the press conference by Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, for foreign journalists in Belgrade on 14 June]

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has stated that there has never been greater unity in the LCY and its activities than there is now on all political questions. [Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1646 GMT on 14 June adds: "Dolanc underlined that all speculations and combinations about disunity and conflicts in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia are totally unfounded."]

Dolanc said this in a conversation which he had today for about 2 hours with foreign journalists at the Sava Center in Belgrade, on topical questions of Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy. The occasion for the conversation was questions by foreign journalists accredited in Belgrade and Vienna, as well as by special correspondents. In addition to Dolanc, Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the conversation.

In his reply to a question, Dolanc assessed that President Tito's initiative on collective leadership is an integral part of our action in the further development of democratic relations. Dolanc announced that the LCY Presidium, on the basis of the discussions so far, will shortly adopt conclusions on the introduction of collective leadership.

We are moving toward the introduction of 1-year terms of office for those functions where all the opportunities are present for the development of democratic relations, efficiency and rationality, Dolanc stated. He added that this is not just an action but a process, for things cannot change overnight since it is necessary to adjust some constitutional and statute provision to the new practice.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1646 GMT on 14 June adds: "The one-year term will be introduced where it is absolutely necessary for the development of democratic relations and where it will be effective and rational. Dolanc considers as unfounded fears that this may weaken or render less effective the Yugoslav system."]

Speaking about democratization in Yugoslavia, Dolanc noted that this process was begun as early as 1941 with our uprising and that it irresistibly grew stronger during the revolution. Without profound democratic relations one could not even think of the revolutionary progress of Yugoslavia, for this process of democratization became the general political line of the LCY. We are all united on the line of the democratization both of the LCY and Yugoslav society as a whole, and along this line we have results which nobody can dispute, Dolanc pointed out.

Speaking about problems of internal development, Dolanc also replied to a question about pluralism and pointed out that pluralism of self-managing interests is a reality which was fully perceived by Comrade Edvard Kardelj. Anyhow, Dolanc said, Kardelj's last work, "The Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," is an integral part of the congress' documents in its entirety. Therefore, we have never spoken about the differences of self-managing interests as openly as we do now. For analyzing all the aspects of the reality of our development, Kardelj drew the conclusion that in politics one must constantly take into account the different self-managing interests, so that we may search in them always for what is common and so that these interests may be satisfied in accordance with our system and our possibilities.

It is quite certain, Dolanc said, that no individual can continue Comrade Kardelj's work. The importance of his work is such that it is inestimable for all, but it is certain that the realization of the ideas provided by Comrade Kardelj will be a task of the entire LCY and the entire society. I would recall the fact that his last work, "The Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," is almost in its entirety interwoven in the resolution of the 11th LCY Congress. Therefore, his work is to a great extent being realized by the entire Yugoslav society and the LCY, Dolanc said.

Foreign journalists were interested in knowing why the LCY Central Committee has put the question of income relationships, or rather of distribution, separately on the agenda of the next session. Dolanc said that at this moment this is for us not just an economic but also an important political question. In the realization of true income relationships on the basis of the associated labor law, we see an opportunity for stimulating economic activities in general and the links and mergers or rather the division of labor, which overcomes certain occurrences of confining this process within local borders.

A very clear concept of economic policy and strategy exists in our country and it does not occur to anybody to neglect economics because of ideology. [paragraph continues]

However, we are realizing this concept as a developing country and probably there is no country, at least not in Europe, which would develop its economy as quickly as we do under such complicated economic and political conditions.

Dolanc recalled the justified and rapidly implemented decentralization, which is to say, the formation of the basic organizations of associated labor, which unite our economy on self-managing foundations.

"We must do everything to make our economy a large and modern whole which will be integrated through the functioning of the income relationships, the association of labor and pooling of resources, and which will be capable of competing on an equal footing in the world market," Dolanc said. Of course, there exist certain difficulties and misunderstandings, for socialism is not a society without conflict and to assert anything different would not be correct, Dolanc said.

[Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1759 GMT on 14 June adds: "Dolanc said that the different developmental levels from which the Yugoslav economy took off are further added to by the fact that each economic conflict between the less and more developed regions carries in itself a national substance. Yugoslavia must give attention to this, Dolanc said."]

Speaking about the position of youth, or rather its preparations for the future, Dolanc said that youth should fight for its place in the political system and society. In essence, youth has the door wide open for actions and activities in general. We have no special youth problems except the problems of education, so to speak, from kindergarten to university. Therefore, there is no reason to put the question as to why young people are absent here or there, for nobody prevents them from being present in all the spheres of our life and work if they are truly active. Anyhow, this is confirmed by facts: "The LCY now is among the youngest communist parties in the world with the average age of members about 33.5 years. In the course of the past few years, about 600,000 new members were admitted to the LCY and their average age is about 27 years. If you now look at the composition of our self-managing organs, delegate assemblies and so forth, you will soon see that they contain many young people. The same applies to the army where the cadres are chiefly our postwar generations."

Asked whether consumer-society thinking is appearing in Yugoslavia, Dolanc said that problems of such a kind are intensified by ultra-left, radical and demagogic forces which do not see the fact that man works in order to earn and that he earns in order to spend or rather to live better. I shall always be in favor of producing as much as possible in order to consume more, Dolanc said, but I shall be against spending what has not been earned, or against spending in essence more than has been produced. I am against all ceilings and all limits if earnings are backed by work. Let one earn as much as he works. This is an incentive to work effort. If one works more and better, one should also live better, for this is the only way of going forward, Dolanc said.

Dolanc said that Comrade Tito's visit to the Soviet Union and the Tito-Brezhnev talks are assessed by us very positively. He added that the desire and readiness was expressed on both sides for the development of comprehensive cooperation. We are assessing this meeting very positively, Dolanc pointed out, for the basis on which Yugoslav-Soviet relations rest was clearly confirmed on this occasion. This is to say, the principles of the joint documents, beginning with the Belgrade declaration of 1955, were confirmed. We assess this meeting as successful also because both sides noted that despite different views on certain questions all the opportunities exist for the development of friendly and sincere cooperation.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, added that the differences were discussed, that both sides respect the differences existing in their systems, that we accept each other as we are, attaining such a quality of relations that despite the differences we can find a common basis for comprehensive cooperation.

The internal system of either country is a matter for each of these countries. Just as we do not wish anybody to interfere in our way of solving internal questions and the development of our road of the building of socialism, so others have the right to expect that we will not interfere in their internal affairs, development of society and the road of building socialism. Therefore, we believe that this visit is definitely a step forward in the development of our mutual relations, Stane Dolanc said, speaking about President Tito's visit to the Soviet Union.

Assessing the work of the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo, Dolanc noted at his press conference that despite the problems which exist and which are real, the great unity of the nonalined countries was again manifested, and that this is a great step forward in the affirmation of the nonalined movement regardless of the existing difficulties. The gathering adopted recommendations on some problems, which is the only thing it is empowered to do, and these problems will be solved in Havana. Anyhow, Dolanc continued, it was proven in Colombo that nobody can impose his views on the movement as the only and exclusively correct ones, and the demand for the development of democratic relations within the movement was strongly manifested. The will and determination in favor of the basic principles on which the nonalined movement rests were deeply expressed. Speculation or attempts to split the movement into progressive and conservative members failed, and so did all the attempts to give the movement a new content different from the principles on which it is based.

Replying to another question, Dolanc said that the positions of Yugoslavia on the requests to suspend Egypt and on Kampuchea are well known and have been repeated several times, and that in essence the great majority of the nonalined stands on the same positions as our country.

Asked how the Arab positions against Egypt will reflect on the Mediterranean games in Split, Dolanc said that the Mediterranean games have arisen as an expression of the will of the people and the states of the Mediterranean for peace, cooperation and friendship. It would be politically harmful for anyone to carry some conflicts over into this field. Anyhow, all that relates to the Mediterranean games also relates to the Olympic games, world championships and future sports competitions. We are only applying what all the countries of this region have adopted as norms for the Mediterranean games.

Concerning the relations between Yugoslavia and the United States, Dolanc said that they are very good and that they are developing positively. As regards the activities of hostile emigres in the United States, Dolanc said that we have been discussing this with pertinent American organs, requesting that they adhere to international and their own norms. The remnants of fascist groups are, in fact, groups of desperate men, prepared to serve anybody who at any given moment offers them financial aid and who are probably also linked with some intelligence services. Some of the most sincere and most reactionary political forces in the world stand behind them, for they would not be able to prosper without it.

After all, Dolanc stressed, all others in Europe have more to do with terrorists than we have in Yugoslavia, and therefore it cannot be said that any other European country is as peaceful and secure as ours. There are also other groups of a different color that also work against Yugoslavia, although to a smaller extent than earlier because they have practically lost every basis in the country and also abroad. I have in mind the former Cominformists who for a time also tried to work against Yugoslavia in an organized way.

"Why does Bulgaria behave toward Yugoslavia in such a way and who can return it to Dimitrov's policy?"

Dolanc replied that this question was put to the wrong address and that it must be posed in Sofia. We have obtained assurance from various sides, including Moscow, that they do not instigate such a Bulgarian policy, and the Soviet Union has expressly stressed that it is interested in a normal development of relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Asked to say something about the subjects of the talks which Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidency, and Kubadinski, member of the BCP Politburo, will have shortly, Dolanc said that everything causing relations between the two countries to be not as they should will certainly be discussed again. The basic differences between us concern the treatment of the Macedonian nation and the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria. One should search for a road which we shall follow in the creation of a new quality of relations between our two countries, for which there exists full readiness on the Yugoslav side. It is certain that Yugoslavia as a socialist country, which has its integrity and its constitution, can never consent to anybody negating the existence of one of its nations and one of its republics, Dolanc said. He added: "We are receiving Comrade Kubadinski in Belgrade with a wish to find the possibilities for overcoming the situation in which the relations between the two countries are at this moment."

Asked by the same journalist to express his opinion on "The History of Southern and Western Slavs" which has just been published in Moscow, Dolanc said that he only read the edition of this history published 10 years ago. "In my opinion, this is one of the best books on this subject which has ever been published anywhere concerning the history of the Macedonian nation and the process of its formation. The edition 10 years ago very clearly and scientifically demonstrated how the Macedonian nation was formed. I have not read the latest edition, but I have read an article in today's press which you are talking about. On the basis of this article I can express my surprise at a 'science' which in a period of 10 years has essentially changed the results of its research and its assessments. I fear this is not science," Dolanc said.

XINHUA COVERS DOLANC'S 14 JUN BELGRADE NEWS CONFERENCE

For the XINHUA English account of LCY Central Committee Presidium member Stane Dolanc's 14 June news conference in Belgrade, see the Eastern Europe section of the 18 June PRC DAILY REPORT.

ZAGREB TV BROADCASTS IN HUNGARIAN FOR MINORITY IN CROATIA

LD191204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Osijek--As of today, the inhabitants of Hungarian nationality in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, predominantly in Baranja and Slavonija and in part of Podravina [Drava River valley] will be able to watch television programs from the Novi Sad studio in their mother tongue. Over the Belje Zagreb TV transmitter they will be able to watch the TV newsreel in Hungarian at 1740 hours every day. The Hungarian-language program broadcast via the Belje transmitter is the result of an agreement between the Novi Sad TV and Zagreb TV in order to inform as fully as possible about 35,000 inhabitants of Hungarian nationality in the Socialist Republic of Croatia, of whom about 18,0[illegible] live in Baranja and the others in Podravina and Slavonija. According to the Novi Sad and Zagreb TV agreement, future Novi Sad TV Hungarian-language transmissions--daily in the TV newsreel and on Sundays in the TV magazine and in The Furrow [a program for farmers]--will also carry programs prepared by Zagreb TV journalists and cameramen from the Slavonija-Baranja and Podravina areas on the sociopolitical, economic, cultural and sports life of the inhabitants of Hungarian nationality.